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AND China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

On 8th November, at Brighton, England, the wife of CHARLES STUART BARFF, of a son.

On 10th November, at Shanghai, the wife of CHAS. A. HOWARD, of a son.

On 12th November, at Yokohama, the wife of T. C. DOWNING, Hongkong, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On 9th November, at Shanghai, MARIETTA MELVIN.

On 14th November, JAMES MITCHELL, engineer, aged 48 years, at the Government Civil Hospital, at 5 a.m.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The French Mail of October 13th arrived, per the ss. *Tonkin*, on Monday the 13th inst.; and the English Mail of October 20th is due to arrive, per the ss. *Simla*, some time to-day.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

The Dalai Lama, it is now reported, expects to reach Tibet in the spring. He is to winter in Mongolia.

The Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company directors propose to pay a final dividend of five per cent, making ten per cent for the year ending Sept. 30th.

H. E. Chang Chin-hsun, who is studying commercial affairs in foreign ports on behalf of the Shanghai, has been touring the Malay States in a motor car.

The Russian cruiser *Askold* left Shanghai 14th November. It is understood that her destination is Vladivostok.

About the end of October a serious earthquake was reported at Urga. Many fissures were made, but no loss of life is reported.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. inform us that the Langkat Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Tls. 7½ per share, payable on Dec. 15 (making in all Tls. 22½ for the year.)

Mr. C. R. Lenzmann, of the firm of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., has joined the Directorate of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, taking the place of Mr. Hans Schubart.

The name of D. H. Ainslie, B. M. and B. S. of the Aberdeen University, has been added to the register of medical and surgical practitioners qualified to practise in the Colony.

Baron Komura has been appointed, on the 4th instant, Ambassador Extraordinary and commanded to proceed to China (Peking). Count Katsura again takes up temporarily the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

The *Peking Times* suggests that China's wish for the withdrawal of foreign troops should not be granted until the promises of the Mackay Treaty are fulfilled. Most people will consider this a sensible suggestion.

The money-market in Japan remains very inactive. The money realised by the sale of bonds to foreign capitalists is almost all on deposit, advances on sericulture are rapidly returning, and the bank rate is generally ruling at between 8½ and 10 per cent. per annum. The rate is lowest in Osaka, being about 8½ per cent.

We are authorised to state that, subject to audit, the directors of the China Traders Insurance Company, Limited, will recommend at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders to be held on 16th proximo, the payment of a general dividend of 18 per cent. (\$4.50 per share), and a bonus to contributors of 15 per cent.

The wedding took place at the Peak Church on the 15th November of Lieut. W. B. Duncan, R.G.A., and Miss Lilian Griffith; Mr. C. D. Wilkinson gave the bride away and Lieut. Macdonald acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Misses Wilkinson, Wakefield and Blair, and the ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Searle, assisted by the Rev. G. Vaudin. Sir Paul Chater placed his launch at the disposal of the couple for the honeymoon trip to Macao.

A 5th of November telegram from Peking to the *N.-C. Daily News* says:—There is at present a movement amongst the Chinese officials and people to buy back the mining and railway concessions already owned by foreigners, or to reject all the proposed concessions asked by foreigners without any distinction, under the pretext of restoring China's interests and rights. Therefore there is a tendency on the part of the Powers to take international steps.

A Hunanese named Li, with three others, has contracted to construct 60 li of the Kinkiang-Nanchang railway on the following terms: The work is to be carried out in accordance with the cost and time stipulated by the railway office; all expenses will first be paid by the contractors and afterwards regarded as a loan to the railway, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent, beginning three months from the commencement of the work.

The *Cablenews* says:—Before the attack on the missionaries at Lien-chau there had been an effort made to burn the mission at Yintok, which is 60 miles from Lien-chau, on October 26. The fact is that there is an undoubted Boxer movement well under way in this part of China. Britishers and Americans are convinced that unless the government takes immediate steps to halt the sentiment there will be the same conditions as existed about Peking when the legations were assaulted.

The *Foochow Echo* of Nov. 4th says:—H.M.S. *Hecla* and five torpedo destroyers arrived at Pagoda Anchorage on Monday morning from Japan. The destroyers left for Amoy on Thursday and the *Hecla* left for the same port on Friday morning. Foochow did its very best to give the visitors a good time and we sincerely hope the China squadron will send in its men-of-war a little more frequently than has been the case of late years. Though exiles in the Far East we like to know and see that we have got a navy.

H.E. Chao Erh-hsun contemplates the introduction of the salt monopoly into Manchuria in order to obtain funds for the administration of the Three Eastern provinces. A Peking wire to the *N.-C. Daily News* says:—His Excellency is selecting competent officials to be dispatched to Japan and Formosa to study the system in use there. He has asked the Peking Government to negotiate with the Japanese authorities to prohibit the importation of salt into Manchuria, except for the use of the Japanese forces there.

The new Institute for Sailors on Praya East, Wanchai, is going ahead. The latest development consists in the provision of a billiard room. The local branch of the Navy League has most generously presented to the Institute a new table made by one of the best English firms and this has been duly installed and promises to become a great attraction. His Excellency the Governor, who has from the beginning taken a warm interest in the Institute, has also given a number of choice pictures to brighten up the walls.

The 20th of October last was a red letter day in the annals of the newly-organised Tientsin gendarmerie. In obedience to instructions from H. E. Chao, Vice-President of the newly created Board of Public Safety (Chingpu), all the Tientsin gendarmes out off their queues, and now, attired in neat uniforms, with sword at side, long malacca cane in hand, and caps similar to those worn by Japanese soldiers on the head, the Tientsin gendarmes really look "fit." On the cap of each, above the peak, is a gilt Chinese character "Ching," denoting "Alarm," or ready to deal with alarms.

The Waiwupu, the *Nanfengpao* says, is in receipt of a telegram from the Chinese Treaty Commissioners in which they state that the German Commissioner says that the whole of the draft Treaty is unsatisfactory to his Government; that the articles relating to the establishment of municipalities, inland navigation, and the opening of mines are particularly objectionable; and that, moreover, the Chinese Government repeatedly demanded amendments to the articles in questions. For this reason, he is instructed by his Government to nullify all the results of the past negotiations, and begin them afresh. The Chinese Government is planning hard how to settle the matter.

CHINESE BANK ORDERS.

(Daily Press, 13th November.)

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce had an unusually interesting meeting on the 1st instant. Its agenda included such subjects as the Huang-pu Conservancy; Municipal Jetties—on which a special committee is to report; Quarantine Restrictions,—Hong-kong released; Coinage of Copper Cash,—the Chamber had already “done all in their power”;—and a case arising out of the stoppage of Native Bank Orders. This matter figured most prominently in the correspondence, and was perhaps as important as any of the other matters. It appears that in July last, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on behalf of all the foreign banks, reported to the Chamber that Messrs. DOWDALL, HANSON, and McNEILL had been unable to collect payment of certain native bank orders held by them. The face value was six thousand taels, and the orders had been issued by the Toong Kew and Doon Foh banks. A dispute in connection with the purchase of some land was heard at the Mixed Court, and the orders (held by the vendor) were “stopped” by order of that Court, pending a settlement of the dispute. It seems there was no question of the orders being finally honoured; it was intended to be only a temporary stoppage; but the foreign banks claimed that as bank orders are negotiable documents, they should be regarded as cash. This view was shared by the Chamber of Commerce, which approached the TAOTAI through the SENIOR CONSUL. The TAOTAI ordered the Mixed Court MAGISTRATE to withdraw his “stop” order, and to allow the money to be paid at once. This official confirmation of the important principle maintained was so far satisfactory; but, as is usual in China, words were not at once followed by deeds. Several letters and reminders had to be sent, and the TAOTAI had to put his order in writing, and couch it in urgent and emphatic form, before it was finally obeyed. So important did the matter appear in commercial circles, that the foreign Banks decided, pending settlement, to take united action of any kind considered necessary. It is worth noting and remembering, now that the affair is satisfactorily settled, that the Native Bankers’ Guild stated in correspondence that “with reference to our regulations, the payment of any native bank order can only be stopped when the bank which issued it has become insolvent, or when the holder of the order has reported it being lost. Beyond these circumstances, in case the drawer has been cheated by other people and he has paid out his bank order, the payment of such a bank order paid out by the person being cheated cannot be stopped if there are accounts traceable and the order itself in existence, and the person being cheated shall be the only person responsible for such loss. This time, although the payment of the Doon Foh and Toong Kew bank orders has been stopped by the Mixed Court, yet we should not in accordance with our regulations comply with such an order of the Court.” This authoritative opinion, putting these much used orders on a satisfactory footing *vis-a-vis* bank notes, was only to be expected from such a body, for the Chinese bankers and business men fully realise the convenience of bank forms of this kind. The late Dr. EDKINS tells us in his new book that the Chinese were the inventors of such printed or written equivalents for money; that “Venetian merchants learned the use of bank forms from the Chinese and taught the system to the

French, English, and German merchants.” It would, therefore, never do for the inventors to allow discredit of their system; and so far as we can see in the recent instance, they were of opinion that it was an exceptional case, and that a short delay would not matter. Such exceptions, however, are too dangerous to be encouraged; and the current promise to pay “on demand” is not an undertaking to be lightly set aside while a Mixed Court magistrate makes up his mind about some more or less knotty question of ownership. Whatever dispute may arise among the bank’s clients who handle the orders, the bank that issues them, so long as it has the means to do so, must redeem them. As the lawyers expressed it, the arbitrary order of the magistrate in this case was illegal, and “displayed an entire disregard for the provision of Banking law and custom upon the certainty and the maintenance of the integrity of which commerce, to a large extent, is based.”

CHINA AND RUSSIA IN TRANSITION.

(Daily Press, 14th November.)

China is in revolution; so is Russia. So much is true of both countries; yet the methods are very different. In China from time immemorial the sovereign has been taught that Heaven sees as the people see, and hears only as they hear, and the consequence has been that in the very worst time the sovereign has been made to learn that the Empire is a great trust devolved on him as the representative of heaven on earth, for such in reality is the meaning of the term Tientse, ignorantly translated as if it meant the Son of Heaven. True it is that sovereigns have not always taken this constitutional doctrine to heart, and at such a time equally constitutionally the people have assumed their right to rebel, which in this case is not, indeed, held to be rebellion, but solely the indication that Heaven has withdrawn its decree, and the sovereign, no longer Tientse, is but an ordinary man and, as an ordinary man, subject to punishment. The consequence of all this has been that at no period do we hear of the Chinese as a nation being an oppressed people. Individuals, indeed, have suffered wrong, and their compatriots have looked on unable to interfere, but when once the idea has gone abroad that the nation is suffering for the whims of one man, the tie of loyalty to the sovereign has, of itself, ceased to exist. Compare this with the principle underlying the Russian autocracy that the people are the absolute property of the sovereign, and, as such, have no rights as against government, and we can understand how very different is the case now being presented in both empires.

In many respects the revolution now being quietly carried through in China is unprecedented. It is not a forcible rising of the people, and yet it is essentially their work. The attempt made by force to put it down, has missed to meet the views of the people at large, who did not fail in unmistakable ways to make their rulers understand; yet the method of bringing public opinion to bear has been as remarkable as it was unprecedented. The intermediaries have been the great provincial officers. Brought into more immediate contact with the people at large, they found their power and influence gradually passing out of their hands. Some of the wiser had from the beginning learnt to appreciate the power of the press, and quietly encouraged it as a means of arriving at the feelings of

the people. Peking, it is true, desired to get rid of this popular means of expressing the national desires, and did make a few examples, but the Chinese people, though handling a new and, to them, untried weapon, for the most part used it with discretion and judgment. Beyond checking it where disposed to run into license the local officials have usually hesitated to interfere with the expression of public feeling, and have not seldom found themselves indebted to it for useful hints, so that in many cases they have been able to avoid what above all is most distasteful to an official—the finding himself running contrary to public opinion. On the other hand the writers connected with the press have seldom been revolutionary; naturally the Chinese as a people are averse from such measures, and the managers of the press have been restrained by motives of self interest from advocating revolutionary methods. There has thus been as yet little or no necessity for press laws such as have disgraced the administration of many European countries, and of which Russia has been the most flagrant case. Not that the Chinese government hesitated to act when called upon, and in such case the remedy was drastic, yet on the whole the Chinese journalist has had little to complain of and generally has been left unmolested so long as he confined himself to reason and fair argument. But in a government like that of China where there have hitherto been few or no opportunities for the rulers to make themselves acquainted with the desires and feelings of the people at large, even with the best intentions the rulers themselves feel they have often gone wrong through want of knowledge, and the means of arriving at this knowledge have not always been trustworthy. This is the position which the provincial officials have been seeking to impress on Peking. It is not likely that the immediate provincial officials are the best that China has ever had; they are probably of much the same mental calibre as their predecessors in ordinary times, but between the native press and the necessities of foreign intercourse they were able to see that, carried on as has been, the Imperial Government affairs were going from bad to worse. The first step was taken at his own imminent risk by the late Ciu Kwanyi at Nanking when he took overt steps to restrain the suicidal policy at Peking. Doubtless Ciu was a born statesman, but had it not been for knowledge acquired by his enforced contact with foreign affairs he could not have taken the decisive steps he did; and those steps he at the time saw, and time has since proved correctly, were actually the saving of the Empire. This is really the secret of the present desire at Peking to ascertain how these things are managed in countries where the science of Government is more advanced than in China. The old fundamental principles which must underlie all successful government have been handed down from time immemorial, but the working of the machine has become out of gear, and needs renovation. In this respect China stands in an infinitely better position than Russia, in that improved methods, not altered principles, are needed to bring the machine into renewed working order, while in the other to bring the state out of its difficulties the very foundation of government must be improved off the face of the earth. China proposes to essay constitutional government, and the very mention of the thing seems on the face of it an absurdity and an anachronism; yet China all through the ages has blindly been working on the constitutional principle that no government not founded on the goodwill of

the people at large can stand, or deserve to stand. This doctrine is the useful legacy that Ciu Kwanyi left to his country, and should it be now reduced to practice he will have doubly earned its gratitude for having had the strength of will necessary to put it in practice, even against a misled sovereign.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL HONESTY.

(Daily Press, 15th November.)

Surely a suitable definition of "superfluities" would be "publications comic and humorous." Real life itself is so intensely amusing to the person gifted with a sense of proportion, or a sense of humour, that artificial stimuli of hilarity appear as the veriest impertinences. As a sample of actual history calling for homeric laughter (which will surely be forthcoming from the office of our contemporary, the *Japan Chronicle*) we submit a recent utterance of the London *Times*. The predicate, so to speak, being Japanese commercial honesty, a subject coming well within the purview of a commercial community, we need offer no excuse for raking up a little ancient history.

Bishop AWDREY, of Tokyo, confirmed in a letter some time ago the common saying that the Japanese are not famous for commercial honesty. It has always seemed to us a case of "give a dog a bad name and hang him," for while examples of business dishonesty were "frequent and painful and free," the grumbles and protests of the foreign traders in Japan failed to take into account the provocations to these breaches of contract and other "slimnesses" of their native clients. If there be a recording angel who takes cognisance of all business "deals" of a "shady" sort, then we take it that there is a celestial ledger containing a good many pages devoted to the business accounts of old-time importers and exporters. The kettle is black, we must admit; but the pot was not always unsmirched. This knowledge of the beam in our own eye (speaking for the foreign critics of Japan) prompts us to welcome any kindly extenuation or defence of the morals of our allies. Yet not always. We feel we must draw the line somewhere. The manager of the publication department of the *Times* noticed Dr. AWDREY's uncharitable remark, and hastened to offer evidence in discount thereof. He quotes the experience of those responsible for the sale of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" in Japan. Ninety-five per cent. of the sales were to Japanese, the monthly payment being ten yen. In Great Britain less than half the payments arrived on the day promised; in Japan less than one per cent. of the payments were even one day late, and more than half the payments were made the day before they were due, because as it is explained, "the Japanese did not like to run the risk of any accidental delay that might make them even one day late." It is apropos this touching reference that we feel bound to rake up a little history. When that wonderful work (apparently hanging fire in England) was carted out to Japan, it met with a good deal of criticism in the foreign papers. One journal, the *Japan Chronicle*, refused to accept an advertisement from the agent, on the ground that he was "not justified in inserting an advertisement in the newspapers in Japan concerning the *Times* reprint of the *Encyclopædia* without making it clear that any one who rendered himself liable to payments for the twenty-five volumes under the instalment system

would have to continue with payments for eleven more volumes before the work could be brought up to date." This drawback to the *Times* edition had already been pointed out in England; and was not denied. It was not a bona-fide new edition, or not up-to-date. The business agent in Japan made no reply to the *Chronicle*, so far as we remember; but a Tokyo employee of the *Times* (not connected with its business department) characterised (in another paper) the *Chronicle's* criticism as "unscrupulous and lying." That is a little way the foreign newspapers have in Japan. But so far as facts go, the criticism stands unrefuted. It is certain that the *Times* pushed the sale of this work in Japan by means of a negative misrepresentation, by *suppressio veri*, ergo, by means not strictly honest. That is why we cannot hail with complete satisfaction the *Times'* vindication of Japanese commercial honesty. Praise from some quarters may be more damaging than helpful.

BOYCOTT CONFERENCE AT CANTON.

(Daily Press, 16th November.)

Much as we deprecate the boycott, and gladly as we will hail its cessation, we cannot regard the proceedings at the joint conference at Canton without some feeling of amusement. Our American friends appear to have a very erroneous idea of the intelligence of the Chinese; and their attempt to draw a red herring across the trail (by suggesting that the Chinese ought to clamour for a Constitution like America's) was not marked by the shrewdness we expect in men from the United States. We think we can see as clearly as did the framers of the procedure, the connection between "the inalienable rights of man" and the boycott; but we do not agree with them that such premisses were either desirable or necessary. We sympathise strongly with the Chinese view that it would have meant waste of time to discuss such abstract themes at a meeting called to consider the ways and means of ending a boycott. The fact that such a discussion tended to put the heads of the Chinese in peril was enough to warrant their being left out; and quite apart from that unpleasant possibility, the Chinamen who echoed WELLER's "Cut the cackle and come to the horses" have earned our respect. The Americans present—or some of them—appeared to think that it was a matter of interpretation, and that the Chinese had failed to realise the logical path from the general to the particular. This was an error. We are convinced that they saw the point; saw perhaps more than the Americans saw. For the Chinese, even the illiterate, are not unfamiliar with such questions as: "What are Governments established for?" They do not need to discuss them afresh. They have the answers, and they are conscious, intuitively it may be, that all Governments come short of the glory of the ideal. It is one of the easiest things in the world to get a thinking Chinaman to admit that the Government is bad. He has experienced contact with many points of its "badness." So much admitted, the impatient American teacher (let us say) exclaims: "Well then. Why don't you stand up and have it altered?" The Chinaman contemplates him pityingly, as we regard the young hopeful who has just discovered that the world is out of joint, and is all agog to put it right. "Maskee," he says, "What for?" (in the sense of *cui bono*?); "Suppose makee change, per-

haps get worse." This is typical, and it does not necessarily represent a craven fear of change. The Chinaman realises that certain things are inevitable. No doubt he has even learned that there are spots on the American constitutional sun; and that in the republic that started with such high-falutin ideals of human equality and "inalienable rights" there are to be observed similar social evils to those that mar monarchical and other systems. Mr. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN puts it very happily when he says: "The Chinese, even when educated and enlightened, is seldom a reformer. He can adjust himself perfectly to the flaws and inequalities of his own system, and his observation teaches him that no form of government is perfect. He usually thinks that he is better off with his own imperfections than with borrowed ones, for with characteristic philosophy he regards all life as making the best of an indifferent bargain, and he has little belief in ideals or in possible perfection." The Chinese who protested at the Canton conference against the intrusion of these ideals were practical business men. So Americans are supposed to be, but in this historical instance we seem to have happened upon a sort of anachronism: a case of the virile West being caught napping by the indolent East. Forms of Government have changed more in the Occident than in the Orient, yet what radical difference is there between the man whose "inalienable rights" are forcibly restricted by the feudal lord or the taitai, and he who is cheated of them by the moneyed "grafter"? The word "civilisation" is a shibboleth in the mouth of man (Chinese as much as foreigner) but the laws of nature mock at human ordinances. The weakest still go to the wall, even in the best regulated Governments; and all of us, free-born Briton, independent American, or official-ridden Chinaman, are alike in the shackles. The American is still so proud of the way in which he got rid of his old fetters, that he does not seem to notice the new pattern he perforce adopted. The Chinaman simply wriggles himself into a more comfortable position under the yoke. The American is like the schoolboy who plays truant to evade a thrashing: he has, as he would say in his own idiom, "still got it coming to him." The Chinese metaphoric schoolboy, sensibly facing the inevitable, slips a copy-book inside his garb where it will afford most protection, and takes his punishment with comparative equanimity. Little wonder that at Canton he was impatient at the attempt to put him on a level with the grandparent who had a gratuitous course of instruction in the art of sucking eggs. It may also be urged that, in any case, as they cannot possibly pledge their Government to anything definite, this conference cannot have a practical result. We do not, however, go so far as that. It will be fully justified if it succeeds in dissipating some of the many misunderstandings that characterise the agitation; and it is in this connection that the mistake of dragging in "the inalienable rights of man" is most apparent.

LEKIN AGAIN.

(Daily Press 17th November.)

Two or three years ago, the Chinese Government undertook that all barriers of whatever kind, collecting *lekin* or such like dues or duties, should be permanently abolished on all roads, railways and waterways in the eighteen provinces of China and the three eastern provinces. Exception was made in the case of native Custom

Houses then in existence on the seaboard and waterways, at Open Ports, on land routes, and on the land frontiers of the Empire. It scarcely needs to be added that the numerous inter-provincial barriers are still busy. Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG, in a recent memorial to the Throne, seems to have been newly awakened to this fact, as he refers to "the losses and delays and squeezes which the existence of the present numerous barriers represents, minimising the profits of the native merchants and enhancing the cost of living throughout the country. Not only are honest traders losing their business but dishonest ones are being driven to trade under foreign flags in order to evade the dues, thus casting severe reflection on the Government and not conferring any benefit on the country." It is not at all disagreeable to find such an influential native official saying what has been said over and over again in these columns; and what is by this time as hackneyed to every business man in the East as the statement that BALBUS was a bad man was to the British schoolboy of another generation. If it rested there, or was directed to the persuasion of Peking to implement its pledges, this Memorial of CHANG CHIH-TUNG's would elicit unqualified approval. It appears, however, that he has a scheme involving a substitution rather than an abolition. He would levy the inland dues in one "general tax," such as (he claims) has been instituted in his own provinces with success. That success, however, is a matter of opinion. According to the *Peking Times*, "the results have not been reported favourably on by merchants." In any case it has not had many months trial. There seems to have been some encroachment upon the legion of "squeeze chances," when he says that within his provinces he has "closed 29 *lekin* stations, retaining 20 general tax offices, and five special *lekin* barriers bamboo and wood tax at Yingwuchou, naukeen tax at Changkiangfou, silk tax at Hojung, gypsum tax at Yingcheng and boat tax at Anlu." But at the best it is a sectional improvement only; and does not affect the principle involved. The trouble may be lessened (for the collector-general), the chances fewer (for the "squeezers"), and the delays reduced (for the merchant); but the taxation remains as heavy. Even if he gets his way, and has the new arrangement introduced into all the provinces, China's obligation under the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain will not have been half met. The old trouble will continue under a new name. That is all. It is well meant, however; and will probably be recognised as a step in the right direction. Chinese reform pilgrimages have a bad habit of ending at the first step, even when directed toward the right Mecca, and this seems to be one in which China might properly be encouraged or spurred to continue a little further than is her wont.

Although it has been in "working order" to some extent for a considerable time and is already well known, the Osaka Gas Company, Limited, has only just completed the large buildings and extensive plant which are to enable it to supply the whole of the busy city of Osaka, and eventually the surrounding towns and villages, with a reliable and comparatively inexpensive motive power and illuminant. November 4th was a great day for the company; it had been looked forward to for many months, for the contractors had promised to complete the work by the beginning of November, and this they have not only done, but they have carried out the work to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. There was a grand inaugural "function" on November 4th.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 14th November at the Board Room. Hon. Dr. F. Clark (president) presided, and there were also present: Dr. W. W. Pearse, M.O.H., Lt.-Col. Josling, Mr. A. Rumjahn, Dr. Macfarlane, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Mr. Fung Wa Chun and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

CLEAN BILLS OF HEALTH AND PLAGUE.

The reply from Government to the Board's recommendation in this matter was as follows:—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and enclosures on the subject of the granting of clean bills of health in connection with plague cases, and to inform you that the question of the adoption of the Paris Sanitary Convention, under which the delay in issuing clean bills of health is reduced to five days after the last reported case, was referred to the Chamber of Commerce by Government on the 8th September, 1904. No definite reply has as yet been received from the Chamber, but a further reminder has now been sent to them, and the Government is prepared to act on their recommendations when received.

The PRESIDENT suggested that the reply be laid on the table until they heard from the Chamber of Commerce. The suggestion was acted upon.

LATRINE ACCOMMODATION AT TSIMCHATSUI.

A minute was received from the C.S.O. wherein it was stated that H.E. the Governor approved of the site recommended in the report of the M.O.H. and A.M.O.H. for a latrine at Tsimchatsui. He desired to know, however, whether the Public Works Department had funds in hand for the construction of the work.

The Director of Public Works minute:—By the time a contract can be let and some work done to justify a payment to the contractor, the present financial year will be closed. There is a sum of \$12,000 in next year's estimate for the construction of latrines and urinals, and the work can be defrayed from the vote.

In connection with this matter the PRESIDENT stated that it was proposed to draw up the report of the M.O.H. for circulation. It would come up at next meeting.

SANITARY SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

The report of the Sanitary Surveyor for the third quarter of 1905 was laid on the table. He stated therein that he had deposited and passed plans during the quarter for the drainage of fourteen houses, while with previous plans there was a total of 395 in hand during the quarter. The drainage of 166 houses had been completed and 20 cancelled, leaving 209 to carry forward. 277 notices were in hand for repairs or additions to drains, while the drains of 23 houses had been reported defective, and required to be entirely reconstructed. Notices had been served upon the owners of the houses in question calling upon them to execute the necessary work. In addition to those before mentioned, the drains of 3,364 houses had been inspected with the result that 729 minor drainage nuisances had been discovered, and notices served on the owner or occupier in each case to abate the nuisance.

WATER ANALYSIS.

The report of the Assistant Government Analyst, Mr. A. C. Franklin, on the public water supplies was to the effect that the water was of excellent quality.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics of the British foreign and Chinese community, excluding the army and navy, at a death rate of 1,000 per annum, show a percentage of 18.2 for the week ending 21st October.

LIMEWASHING.

For the fortnight ending 7th instant the total number of houses limewashed was 1,481.

RAT RETURN.

For the week ending 4th November 589 rats were destroyed, eleven of which were infected while fourteen out of 543 caught during the following week were found to be infected.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL.

A BRILLIANT EVENT.

In the long list of Government House functions, it is safe to say there have been none to eclipse in splendour or enjoyment the ball given on Nov. 14th by H. E. the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, in honour of the birthday of his Majesty, King Edward VII., which was celebrated by the community last week with the usual demonstrations of loyalty and good will. And it could not well have been otherwise, considering the elaborate arrangements that had been made for the entertainment of the numerous guests of His Excellency and the careful attention to detail that ensured the comfort and convenience of everyone. Almost dazzling in its brightness yet charming in the variety and richness of its colour effects, the ballroom scene, was one of the prettiest that could be imagined. But the picturesqueness was not limited to the ballroom. Its approaches and its environs also appealed to the aesthetic sense, for those entrusted with the decorations had carried out their duties in a manner indicative of great taste and ripe judgment, and on all sides there was evidenced an embellishment that must have been born of trained skill. There was nothing lavish or overdone, and the effect, as already suggested, was distinctly pleasing. Of course the beautiful interior of Government House was such as to lend itself to artistic treatment, and the men from the *Tamar* and the dockyard who arranged the bunting so admirably in the adjacent rooms and verandahs are deserving of commendation. At the same time one must recognise the tactful supervision of Inspector Ritchie in the scheme of decorations and in the various arrangements designed for the accommodation of the guests. Palms, shrubs and greenery were most effectively introduced, adding considerably to the pleasure which the scene afforded.

The band of the 2nd West Kent Regiment, ensconced behind a pretty display of palms, etc., discoursed exquisite music, and the well-selected programme of dances was carried through with a zest and a pleasure that were manifest.

In all, the guests must have numbered over a thousand. Entering the ballroom, they found a polished floor that was bound to add to the enjoyment of the dancers, while for those who sought less active pleasures there were chairs set out on the verandah, which was protected by matting and bunting from the chilling breeze, or the card room with its special attractions. An innovation this year was the whisky and soda bar placed between the ballroom and Government House, also protected by matting. The supper room, decorated with flags, was capable of accommodating about 180 guests, while the retiring rooms were thoroughly adequate.

Dancing commenced at 9.30.

The list of acceptances was:—

Mr. E. Arndt, Mr. F. R. Adams, Mr. C. E. Anton, Mr. W. S. Allen, Mrs. and Miss Armstrong, Mr. L. J. C. Anderson, Captain W. Armstrong, Captain Anderson, Mrs. and Miss Arnold, Colonel and Mrs. Aitken, Mr. Atkinson, Miss Allaway, Mr. and Mrs. Arima, Mr. F. Austen, Mr. J. S. Adamson.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. F. Bouchier, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Mr. and Mrs. Bateman, Mr. W. D. Belgrave, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bingham, Staff-Sergeant and Mrs. Bell, Mr. A. G. Botelho, Mr. A. Byer, Mr. W. S. Brown, Captain F. L. Bennett, R.G.A., Mr. and Mrs. Bowdler, Captain Boyd, Mr. D. E. Brown, Engineer Commander and Mrs. Blake, Mr. F. G. Brighton, Mr. C. M. G. Burnie, Mr. and Mrs. D. Braidwood, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Bain, Mr. Biden, Miss Belcher, Mr. J. Dyer Ball, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. Ball, Mr. Boyd, M. and Madame Berindoague, Mr. and Mrs. Borthwick, Mr. Bell, Mr. R. J. Birbeck, Captain Baker, Mr. J. F. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bicker, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. J. Barton, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Barnett, Mr. E. A. Bonner, Miss Barrow, Miss Blair, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. R. E. O. Bird, Mr. Babington, Miss Barker, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. F. F. Bovet, Dr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. A. O. Brown, Colonel and Mrs. Bunny, Mr. F. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. C. Barrett, Mr. H. J. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bell, Mr. A. Bryer.

Mr. W. E. Craig, Mr. C. Cooke, Mr. Crook, Mr. Calthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Cruickshank, Mr. G. N. Courtney, Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Costigan, Sir Paul Chater, Captain G. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Crowlie, Captain B. A. Craig, Mr. R. Cooke, Mr. W. R. Cook, Captain and Mrs. Charlton, Engineer Lieutenant Colquhoun, Lieut. Commander Cox, Mr. A. S. Cobden, Captain G. Casserley, Lieut. T. J. Clark, Mr. W. L. Carter, M. de Champeaux, Miss Clark, Engineer Lieutenant and Mrs. Clegg, Mr. Cummings, Mr. E. J. Chapman, Mr. Christian, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Cocker, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Major and Mrs. Chitley, Major A. A. Chichester, Mr. H. F. Chard, Mr. F. P. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cunningham, Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Mr. V. Carlowitz, Mr. and Mrs. Cocks, Mr. H. F. Campbell, Mr. Clothier, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Crofton, Mr. A. G. Coppin, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Craig, Mr. Cooper, Mr. A. E. Crapnell, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. C. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. A. C. Denman, Mr. A. J. Darby, Mr. C. F. Dixon, Mr. W. J. Daniel, Mr. W. H. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Dealey, Mr. J. C. M. Doran, Mr. Devey, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. d'Agostine, Mr. F. B. Deacon, Mr. Dymock, Mr. Harwood-Darton, Mr. Deacon, Colonel Darling, Mr. Duncan, Mr. H. W. Dermer, Lieut. Darwell, Mr. Danby, Miss Dewar, Mr. C. H. Dobbin, Mr. T. L. Dalyell, Mr. and Mrs. Trenchard Davis, Mr. H. J. Dresser, Mr. R. F. Dill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Edwards, Mr. F. W. Edwards, Mr. W. Burton Elwes, Mr. and Mrs. Ehmer.

Mr. G. Fraacklin, Miss Farquharson, Mr. F. Falconer, Mr. E. Treyvogel, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Figg, Mr. G. Friesland, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Dr. C. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. Fuhrmann, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, Lieut. Col. Fitton, Captain, Fitzwilliams, Mr. Fisher, Mr. D. Fuller, Officers H.M.S. *Fame*, Miss Farnam.

Engineer Commander Gresham, Mr. A. W. Grant, Mr. H. L. Gauld, Engineer Sub-lieutenant Greenwood, Mr. F. Graham, Mr. H. P. Garwood, Mr. and Mrs. Goetz, Mr. W. E. Gilbert, Mr. A. Gibson, Mr. E. P. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Griville, Mr. H. C. Gray, Mr. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Goldsmith, Captain and Mrs. Gibbs, Captain Gale, Mr. E. Gaster, Mr. E. George, Mr. L. Gray, Mr. J. S. Gubbay, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. Gröne, Mr. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Guibert, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Miss Gourley, Mr. and Mrs. Gedge, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Det. Inspector and Mrs. Gimlette, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. J. E. Gresson, Mr. A. P. Gutterres, Mrs. J. Graham, Miss Gorham.

Mr. R. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Henderson, Mrs. J. Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, Miss Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Mr. C. B. Hayward, Officers H. M. S. *Handy*, Captain and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. D. Hudig, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hett, Mr. R. Hannay, Mr. W. H. Howard, Engineer Captain Hurst, Engineer Lieutenant and Mrs. Hastings, Mr. J. Hance, Miss Hickling, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hance, Mr. and Mrs. Von Der Heyde, Mr. H. F. Hickman, Mr. Mrs. and Miss W. G. Humphreys, Mr. W. H. Hodgson, Col. F. H. Haynes, Mr. F. B. Humphreys, Mr. C. Henser, Mr. and Mrs. V. Hogg, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Shelton-Hooper, Mr. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. Huke, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Hogarth, Miss Hare, Dr. and Mrs. Harston, Major General and Mrs. Hatton, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hazeland, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hancock, Mr. W. Helms, Mr. Hunsthouse, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. Holyoak, Mr. Hayton, Miss Shaw-Hellier, Mr. and Miss B. Harker, Mr. Hope, Mr. Holborow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hughes, Mr. Hamner, Mr. C. E. Horton, Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Mr. Owen Hughes, Mr. Helmore, Mr. A. E. Hatch, Major Dopping-Heppenstal, Mr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Hall.

Miss Innes.

Surgeon K. Jones, Mr. B. James, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Miss Jacob, Lieut. Col. Josling, Mr. and Mrs. Jupp, Mrs. Jeffery, Captain Johnson, Capt. J. H. James, Mr. F. Jacks, Mr. Joki

Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lee Jones, Captain Johnson, Mr. F. Jorge, Mr. Jebson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Jagge.

Mr. Kynnett, Major and Mrs. Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Koenig, Mr. B. H. King, Mr. H. Kennett, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Kent, Mr. F. C. Kendall, Captain Hartog, Mr. and Mr. Kraft, Major and Mrs. Kelsall, Mr. and Mrs. Kammel, Captain Kickenbeek, Mr. H. M. Kendall, Mr. Kilian, Mr. F. Keyt.

Mr. Lynch, Mr. Lester, Miss Laythorne, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Leiria, Captain and Mrs. Lambelle, Mr. E. Lewis, Mr. W. E. Leckie, Mr. H. W. Lester, Engineer Lieutenant Leahy, Mr. Looker, Mr. Larmour, Mr. W. F. Lamden, Mr. A. Linton, Mr. Lecky, Major Lewis, Mr. Lovell, Mr. W. Leask, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Loureiro, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lowe, Mr. E. A. Leggatt, Miss Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Lammert, Mr. C. B. Libeaud, Mr. A. R. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lammert, Mr. and Mrs. Lay, Mr. and Mrs. Lauts, Mr. L. J. Lopes, Mr. Lucy, Mr. A. O. Laing.

Mr. G. P. de Martin, Mr. M. Melchers, Lieut. May, Mr. G. B. Macdonald, Capt. M. L. McDonell, Mr. H. A. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Mihara, Capt. Merrell, Mrs. Noma, Serg. R. MacMahon, Serg. W. L. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. MacGowan, Mr. Master, Dr. and Mrs. Koch, Mr. R. Marten, Capt. Macdonald, Miss Macpherson, Mr. A. Martin, Miss Millington, Capt. Muller, Eng.-Lt. McQueen, Mrs. Main, Mr. L. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Mast, Mr. A. J. May, Mr. and Mrs. Peter, Mr. E. Mitchell, Mr. L. A. Macintyre, Mr. C. W. May, Mr. Mody, Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie, F. A. MacLaen, Miss Matherson, Lieut. and Mrs. G. F. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Michael, Mr. G. Meyer, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Dr. R. E. Mitchell, Dr. O. Marriott, Mr. R. Macpherson, Mr. Murray, Mr. C. J. Mackie, Mr. E. A. G. May, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Dr. Moore, Mr. A. G. Morris, Mr. S. H. Medhurst, Mr. Moir, Capt. and Mrs. Marchant, Mr. Morrell, Serg. and Mrs. Mowat, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macdonald, Mr. F. J. Mayers, Lieut. and Mrs. Messenger, Mrs. Case-Morris, Mr. and Mrs. McCubbin, Mr. K. Matsuda.

Mr. Newall, Mr. G. A. Nicholls, Mr. A. Naismith, Mr. Newington, Mr. and Mrs. Northcote.

Mr. O. Olliffe, Lieut. Oxlade, Mr. Orange, Mr. A. B. Ogle, Mr. Ollis, Miss Olding, Mr. E. Owen, Mr. K. Oldorp, Sergt. O'Keeffe, Mr. H. O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, Ward Officers of S. S. *Oregon*, Officers of H. M. S. *Otter*, Mr. and Mrs. Parr, Mr. J. Paterson, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Price, Major and Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. H. E. Pollock, Miss Patterson, Eng. Com. Peacock, Major and Mrs. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Parlane, Major Parry, Mr. L. Plummer, Miss Percival, Capt. and Mrs. Price, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Major S. H. Pedley, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pescio, M. Saint Pierre, Mr. E. B. Pie, Dr. Pearce, Miss Ponraddock, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. P. C. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. Philpotts, Mr. A. D. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. Piercy, Mr. T. M. Pearce, Lieut. Pezaro, Mr. W. H. Potts, Mr. S. Powell.

Capt. Quennell.

Mr. and Mrs. Rauney, Com. Riddle, Ward Officers of U.S.S. *Raleigh*, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Rodger, Mr. W. Robertson, Mr. Ranking, Mr. and Mrs. Reunie, Mr. and Mrs. Ram, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Rolfe, Mr. A. B. Rouse, Mr. N. H. Rutherford, Lt. Ritchards, Mr. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Raymond, Mr. Raven, Mr. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ritchie, Mr. L. C. Rees, Major and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Ralphs, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Radbruch, Mr. A. Rennie, Mr. C. C. Rutledge, Conselheiro and Mrs. Romano.

Capt. and Mrs. Skinner, Lt. Col. Sparkes, Mr. C. R. Scott, Mr. A. G. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Gray Scott, Mr. H. G. Simons, Dr. Alice Sibree, Mr. and Mrs. Schrotter, Miss Shelbourne, Mr. D. Sayh, Mr. A. H. Skelton, Mr. M. Stewart, Mr. Murray Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith, Mr. A. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. H. Slade, Miss Stacey, Mr. M. S. Sassoon, Mr. H. Sykes, Mr. Chesney, Mr. Sharp, Mr. N. Stabb, Mr. and Mrs. Skottowe, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. C. C. Scott, Mr. C. D. Silas, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Spilas, Mr. and Mrs. Shellin, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Simms, Mr. H. P. Smith, Mr. J. M. P. da Silva, Mr. Story, Lieut.

Sterling, Captain, Mrs. and the Misses Spedding, Mr. E. A. Snewin, Mr. G. C. Steem, Major L. Simmons, Mrs. N. A. Siebs, Mr. Siebs, Mrs. Skelton, Mr. A. S. Schmidtborn, Lt. and Mrs. Sumner, Mr. and Mrs. S. Silverstone, Mr. Salinger, M. H. Schoenherr, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, Mr. Simson, Mr. A. Seaton, Mr. B. Siebs, Mr. and Mrs. Shortridge, Mr. Shelton.

Captain and Mrs. Tuke, Mr. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Tatcher, Captain K. Tomani, Mr. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Thomson, Mr. Turner, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Townshend, Lieutenant Commander Lloyd, Miss Thatcher, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. and Mrs. Takauchi.

Miss Underwood, Mr. Von Uffel, Mr. S. Ussher.

Mr. T. Van der Voort, Mr. Vernon, Officers H.M.S. *Virago*, Mr. Veitch, Captain and Mrs. Vereker.

Mr. P. Wolff, Mr. A. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. C. Williams, Staff Paymaster Wilson, Mr. Watt, Commander and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Wei On, Mr. Woodgates, Mr. Wacker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wheeler, Commander Winthrop, Mr. J. C. Williams, Mr. C. D. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Waterfield, Captain and Mrs. Ward, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Woodcock, Mr. A. E. Wright, Mr. Walker, Mr. H. W. Woodward, Commander and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wood, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. Wood, Mr. J. Witchell, Mr. J. W. White, Captain Warren, Major General Wood, Mr. P. Wodhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. J. F. Woolley, Mr. Weall, Mr. N. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Major Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, Major and Mr. Walters, Mr. F. Wane, Lieut. A. Wilson, Mr. Wickham, Mr. Western, Mrs. Wells, Sub-Lieut. Wilkinson.

Mr. J. Young, Dr. and Mrs. Justi, Miss Young, Mr. Yonckheir.

Mr. F. C. Zehrmann.

ST. GEORGE'S BALL.

A meeting of those interested in the promotion of a St. George's Ball was held in the City Hall on the 16th Nov.—the Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley presiding over a good attendance. It was decided that the date of the ball be the 19th January, and that H.E. the Governor be invited to be patron. The Chief Justice (Sir F. Piggott) was elected president and Sir Henry Berkeley vice-president. The amount of the subscription was fixed at \$25, to include the invitation of one guest, and the cost of the ticket for each additional guest to be \$5. A large and influential committee was appointed, with power to make all necessary arrangements. Mr. Beavis being elected general secretary and Mr. W. C. Turner treasurer, while it was decided that all Englishmen and Welshmen in the colony be invited to subscribe.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

The Nanking correspondent of the *Nanyang-pao* sends the following interesting message on October 28:—

This is a memorable day in Nanking. A large concourse of people went down to Hsiakuan this morning to witness the landing of the newly-enlisted soldiers from Chinkiang, who were transported to Nanking by the gunboat *Fuan*. Over a thousand students from eighteen different schools, government and private, together with the Viceroy's band, marched down in uniforms to extend welcome to them, with banners flying and amidst the beating of drums, the sounding of bugles, the sweet music, and martial air. The new military officers of the Army Reorganisation Department (all in Western uniforms, and many without the queue) took a prominent part in celebrating this occasion, which signifies that the proverbial contempt for military life has given way to emulation and respect. A brighter day has dawned upon the new soldier of China, in whose ranks may be found men of rank, of means, and education, and to whom will be entrusted the duty of defending their Fatherland.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 13th November.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

CLAIM FOR LAUNCH HIRE.

Tak Kee and Co., of No. 15 Des Vœux Road Central, sued H. Gutemey, clerk in the German Consulate, to recover the sum of \$22 due for the hire of steam launches by the defendant.

Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendant being unrepresented.

Mr. Thomson stated that the plaintiffs were steam launch owners, and claimed the sum of \$22 due by the defendant for the hire of steam launches—on the 18th July, 2½ hours \$10, and on the 1st September, three hours \$2. On the first occasion when the defendant visited the plaintiffs' shop he saw an employee and asked for a launch. The employee accompanied him to where the launches were kept, but as none were available, in accordance with a custom prevailing amongst owners, the plaintiffs got a launch from somebody else which they let to the defendant, they taking the responsibility. The defendant took the launch to Laichikok returning at 7.30 p.m. When he was asked to sign an acknowledgment, he refused to do so, and nobody on board signed. The plaintiffs were unable to discover his name, and accordingly could not apply for payment, but he called again on the 3rd September when he saw the manager of the plaintiff firm. On that occasion he hired a launch which he kept for three hours, and on returning signed an acknowledgment. The plaintiffs learned that this was the same man who had previously hired the launch, and the manager of the firm, accompanied by a foki, went to the German Consulate and applied to him for payment. The defendant at first referred the plaintiffs to some man in the German Club, but on their visiting him he refused to pay, and sent them back to defendant. On the second occasion when the plaintiffs called on the defendant for payment, he refused, and catching hold of them pushed them downstairs and drove them out of the Consulate.

Defendant admitted hiring the launch on the 3rd September, but denied hiring one on the 18th July.

His Lordship—Were you a passenger on the launch on the 18th July?

Defendant—I don't know, but if I hired it I would not have refused to sign a chit.

Chow King Chee said he was an employee in the plaintiff company. On the afternoon of the 15th July defendant called at the company's office and asked if witness had any launches for hire. Witness said he had, and took defendant to one of the wharves at which their launches were lying. There were none there, so he engaged another on his behalf. On defendant's return he refused to sign. He next saw him on the 3rd September, when he again hired a launch, and on returning from the trip he signed a chit.

Defendant was then sworn.

His Lordship—You admit to hiring the second launch?

Defendant—Yes.

His Lordship—What about the first?

Defendant—I don't know. It might have been in July that I went out in a launch for a picnic with two other gentlemen, but I did not hire it. Mr. Ulrich hired it.

His Lordship—Is that the gentleman to whom you sent the plaintiff?

Defendant—Yes.

His Lordship—Well he sent him back to you. I think you had better pay: you have probably forgotten.

Defendant—But I never hired the launch.

His Lordship—You had better pay now, and see what you can recover from Mr. Ulrich. Judgment and costs for plaintiffs.

CHINESE PROMISSORY NOTES.

Tam Chak U claimed from Yung Fai Un, gentleman, and Cheng Sing Im, compradore, the sum of \$414, being amount of 23 Chinese moon's interest, at the rate of \$18 per moon, due on a promissory note for \$600 made and given by the defendants to the plaintiff on the 28th December, 1903.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. Harding for the first defendant. The second, who was absent, was not represented.

Mr. Almada read the promissory note signed by the defendants, wherein it was set forth that the claim would be paid in full, together with interest, at the expiration of three months. He stated that the rate of interest was \$3 per \$100 per mensem. After the three months had elapsed, both makers of the note asked the plaintiff to allow a further term of three months, at the end of which payment would be made. The amount had not been repaid.

The plaintiff's evidence-in-chief was similar to his solicitor's opening statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harding, he said he had advanced the sum of \$1,350 to the defendants since the making of the promissory note in question. The first defendant did not sign the addition made to the promissory note, as he said one signature would suffice. Witness got both signatures to the original promissory note, but not to the addition as there was not space for two to sign. When defendants received his solicitor's letter pressing them for payment they applied to him for an extension of time. He received two promissory notes for \$700 and \$650 in removal of his notes for \$600 each.

Mr. Harding—I put it to you that you received those notes in settlement for payment of your promissory notes?—No, they were new promissory notes on new loans.

Why, when you were pressing for payment by your solicitor for \$600, did you go and lend \$1,350 to the defendants?—They said they were hard pressed and wanted some money.

But you had instructed your solicitor to take proceedings.—Yes, but they said it would be no use of his taking action.

Mr. Harding—And on that account you made a further loan?—Yes.

Mr. Almada—This is getting interesting. His Lordship—Does he smoke opium now? (To plaintiff)—Do you smoke opium?

Plaintiff—No.

His Lordship—Look at his face.

Mr. Harding continued to cross-examine.

Did not the first defendant apply to you for delivery of the old promissory notes when the new ones were signed?—No. Because they did not repay me any money.

You didn't make the excuse that your son had locked them up and was out, at the time the defendant called?—No.

His Lordship—It is a pity we didn't have this gentleman here in the morning; then we should have the truth. He's alright up till 12 o'clock in the day.

Mr. Harding—How was it that you brought three actions in respect of loans of a later date, and never took any action with regard to this loan for 1903?—Because I could not find the promissory notes.

I put it to you that the notes have been in the possession of the second defendant all the time?—You can call him and ask him if they were in his possession.

The case was adjourned in order that proper translations might be made of the notes before the court.

Tuesday, 14th November.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

A COMPRADORE'S CLAIM.

Yung Piu To, compradore to the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, claimed from Yung Fan Kin, recently shroff of the same institution, the sum of \$21,400, being monies due and owing by the defendant to the plaintiff under and by virtue of an agreement in writing dated 3rd October, 1903. In this agreement the defendant agreed to be responsible to the plaintiff for any deficiency or loss through carelessness, embezzlement or absconding with money or the like, of any bank notes or money which passed through the hands of the defendant as shroff of the Deutsche-Asiatische bank. In the alternative the plaintiff claimed the aforementioned amount, being monies for which the defendant as shroff of the bank was responsible to the bank, and which monies the plaintiff had paid to the said bank for the defendant at his request. By way of further alternative the plaintiff claimed the

said amount as monies payable by the defendant on an account stated between them.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Pollock read the statement of claim in which it was set forth that on or about the 21st October the plaintiff in consideration of his engagement as compradore by the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, entered into a bond with the said bank, which bond was still of full force and effect, whereby he made himself responsible to the bank in respect of any loss which might be incurred in consequence of the acts or defaults of any of the Chinese servants, all of whom it was agreed between the plaintiff and the bank, should be engaged by the plaintiff, but should be employed and paid wages by the bank. The plaintiff further made himself responsible for the safe custody of, and undertook to account for all monies which might come into the hands of any of the Chinese servants for, or on behalf of the bank. On or about 3rd October the defendant, in consideration of his engagement by the plaintiff as shroff entered into an agreement with the plaintiff that should there be any shortage, mistake, loss, embezzlement, absconding or any other such like evils or matters in respect of any bank notes and monies paid or received through the defendant's hands, the responsibility would rest with the defendant, who would make good the exact amount. The defendant's duties as such shroff were to pay out and receive bank notes and monies for and on behalf of the bank. On the morning of the 3rd March a large sum of money in banknotes and cash was handed to the defendant so that he might have the means of cashing cheques drawn on the bank by constituents. During the course of the day the defendant received and paid out various sums of money, and at the end of the day there was a deficiency of \$21,400 which he was unable to account for. The plaintiff under his bond with the bank was compelled to pay and had paid the deficiency for and on account of the defendant and at his request. On the 3rd March defendant signed a document and gave it to the plaintiff, whereby he acknowledged that he owed the said sum as on an account stated between them. The defendant had not paid the said sum or any part thereof, and the amount was still due and owing to the plaintiff.

In the statement of defence the defendant admitted that he had been employed as shroff in the said bank, but said that since the 28th April, 1905, he had been suspended from such employment. He admitted that the plaintiff entered into the bond dated 21st October, 1903, and that he entered into the agreement of the 3rd October, but he denied that the terms of the said agreement were correctly set forth in the statement of claim. He further denied that there was a deficiency of \$21,400, or of any other sum, and further that he was unable to, and did not account for all the monies received and paid by him. Among the sums paid out by defendant on the date mentioned in the statement of claim was a sum of \$21,400, which was paid out in bank notes by the defendant in respect of a duly chopped cheque which was given him. After payment out of such sum the said cheque was handed by the defendant in due course to the second shroff. When the accounts were made up at the end of the day's business this cheque was missing, and could not be produced as a voucher for the payment of the said sum. The defendant denied that the plaintiff was compelled to repay the amount to the bank, and if any such sum was paid it was not paid for and on account of the defendant, or at his request. The defendant did not sign any document whereby he acknowledged that he owed the plaintiff the sum of \$21,400, or any other sum. At the dictation of plaintiff the defendant wrote out the amount which he paid in bank notes on such cheque being presented to him. He denied that any account had been stated between him and the plaintiff as alleged in the statement of claim, but admitted that he had not paid the plaintiff the sum of \$21,400, or any part thereof, as it was not due.

There was a counter claim in this action, and in his statement the defendant said he deposited with the plaintiff the sum of \$5,000 under the agreement of October, 1903, and subject to the conditions therein. Since 23rd April he had been prohibited by the plaintiff from acting, and ceased to act as shroff. The defendant claimed the return to him of the sum of \$5,000, together with interest at the rate of 7½ per cent, per annum, from the 21st September.

In his defence to the counter claim the plaintiff denied that the defendant paid out a sum of \$21,400, as alleged, in respect of any cheque whatever; and in the alternative, if the said sum was paid out in respect of a cheque, such cheque was a forgery, and purported to have been drawn in a Chinese name which was unknown either to the bank or in the Colony. Moreover, the said cheque (if any) was neither duly chopped nor initialled for payment; therefore the defendant was negligent in paying the same. The plaintiff denied that such a cheque was handed by the defendant to the second shroff, and stated that, when he requested the defendant at the end of the day's business to produce a voucher for the payment he was unable to produce any cheque. The defendant had signed a document at the request of the plaintiff in acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the plaintiff, but the terms were not dictated. With regard to the counter claim the plaintiff was willing that the sum of \$5,000, together with interest, should be deducted from the amount due and owing.

Evidence was opened, and the case adjourned.

Wednesday, 15th November.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

A BROKER'S COMMISSION.

Chau Yung Shang, broker, sued Lai Sui Tung to recover the sum of \$200 due for commission earned by him as a broker.

Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings office) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. O. D. Thomson represented the defendant.

Mr. Dixon related the circumstances under which the claim arose. He said the plaintiff was approached by a man named Mik Sing Tong, who told him he was the agent for the defendant, and had instructions to endeavour to obtain a loan of \$20,000 on property at No. 142 Queen's Road Central. He asked the plaintiff if he would obtain this money, and said that in the event of his finding it his brokerage would be at the rate of one per cent. In pursuance of this order the plaintiff at once approached a man named Chuk Yuk Tim, who agreed to advance the money provided the title of the property was in order. Plaintiff then went and saw the defendant, and told him that he had obtained the money. The deeds of the property were eventually taken to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, and when the title was examined the mortgagee was advised not to lend the money on the security, and the arrangements fell through.

His Lordship—Where is the commission?

Mr. Dixon—It was not in consequence of any fault of the plaintiff that the title was wrong, and I submit that he is entitled to his commission.

Continuing, Mr. Dixon said that the plaintiff saw the defendant's agent, and asked about his commission. The agent told the plaintiff that defendant would not pay it, but said that he (the agent) would try to bring pressure to bear in the matter. Nothing had been done, however, consequently this action was brought.

Mr. Thomson—I submit there is no case.

His Lordship—Well, I can't see it at present. What are your arguments?

Mr. Thomson—The mortgage was not obtained. If a man comes along and says he will lend \$20,000 and does not do it, he cannot claim brokerage. The defendant was willing to accept the amount, but it was not paid over, consequently he did not have the advantage of it.

His Lordship—But the title was not alright.

Mr. Thomson—It was not to Mr. Beavis satisfaction, as he was the solicitor acting for

the mortgagee. Mr. Thomson then proceeded to quote cases showing that no claim could be upheld where the money had not been paid over unless there was an allegation of fraudulent delay or wilful neglect.

His Lordship—It is an understood condition in these brokers' transactions that the title must be good. In this case the title was bad, and that is the point I want to hear you on.

Mr. Thomson—But the \$20,000 was not obtained unless it was actually handed over to the mortgagee.

His Lordship—The money was ready.

Mr. Thomson—But not handed over.

His Lordship—That is not the point though.

Mr. Thomson—There has been no wilful neglect on the part of the defendant, and he has derived no benefit from the plaintiff's services.

Mr. Dixon here quoted authorities regarding proper security.

His Lordship—That is the point. Proper security is said to have been given, but there is no title.

Mr. Dixon—In this case nothing has been said about title. What the mortgagee said was—"I will lend the money if the title is alright."

His Lordship—But the title was not alright.

Mr. Dixon referred to another law report wherein it was laid down that the contract was complete when a person willing and able to advance the money had been secured.

His Lordship—The defendant said he was going to get the money if the title was good.

Mr. Dixon—I submit your Lordship must imply that the title is alright.

His Lordship—But it is not alright.

Mr. Dixon—But that is not in consequence of any act of the plaintiff. He brought the mortgagee and the landlord into negotiations, and I submit that he is entitled to his commission, no matter what reason is brought forward for the cancelling of the arrangement.

His Lordship—I will consider the point and let you know on Friday whether the case can go on or not.

TRAFFIC IN STOWAWAYS.

Ng Mui Po, trader of 300 Queen's Road West, claimed from the Cheung Hing Kok, boarding house proprietors of 17 Center Street, the sum of \$150, money lent.

Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the defendants.

Mr. Thomson stated that on the 12th April one, Nam Ye Lung, who is now employed by the plaintiff, went to see the proprietor of the boarding house; formerly this man was a seaman, and had stayed at the defendant boarding house. The proprietor said a steamer was going away next day, and he was short of \$100 odd. He asked Nam Ye Lung to lend him the amount. Nam said he had not got it, but would ask his master, the plaintiff, to lend it. The plaintiff agreed to do so, and when the money was handed over a document was drawn up by his accountant and signed by a man named Lo Chau. The plaintiff inquired whether Lo Chau was master of the defendant shop, and was told that he was not. He accompanied the man to the defendants, and there Chi Pui Chi, master of the boarding house, put the chop of his shop to the document.

For the defence Mr. Kong Sing stated that Nam Ye Lung on a certain day paid a visit to Lo Chau, one of the proprietors of the defendant boarding house. At this time the s.s. *Shawmut* happened to be in port, and some passengers were put on board. Lo Chau was introduced by a man called Un Lung to the plaintiff. The passengers in question were put on board by the plaintiff, and he wanted a man on the ship to look after them. The plaintiff did not let Lo Chau know at the time that they were stowaways, but gave him \$150 to pay for their keep until they arrived at Tacoma. In the meantime Lo Chin who was head stoker on the steamer, found out that the supposed passengers were stowaways, and refused to repay the money to the plaintiff. At the time the amount was paid over, Lo Chau was a member of the seamen's boarding house, and the plaintiff asked him to put the chop of his shop on the receipt. Any of the members of the shop could use the chop.

His Lordship—Very convenient is it not? But if they are going to do that sort of thing, the manager must be liable.

Mr. Kong Sing—Not unless it can be proved that it was put on by somebody in the firm.

His Lordship—If there is negligence on the part of the proprietors, then their chop is liable to be used. Do you mean to say that if seals are left about, nobody can go and use them?

Lo Chau Hing (such is the name Lo Chau gave when placed in the witness box), testified to being chief stoker of the s.s. *Shawmut* and receiving the \$150 to look after the stowaways.

Mr. Thomson asked for judgment against him.

His Lordship said the case revealed a big swindle, and if Mr. Thomson wished it he would allow him to amend the writ, and give judgment against Lo Chau and immediate execution. He would also write to the Captain Superintendent of Police about this shop, and point out that they were doing a thriving trade in the shipping of stowaways.

Mr. Thomson—I submit that I ought to get judgment against the boarding house as well.

His Lordship—No, no. Your client is as bad as they are.

Mr. Thomson—If the firm are negligent enough to allow their chop to be used for the chopping of a receipt, surely they are responsible for their negligence!

His Lordship—What I am inclined to do is to tell the police about these people and give immediate execution against Lo Chau.

Mr. Thomson—On the document chopped by the Cheung Hing Kok I submit that I am entitled to judgment against the defendants.

His Lordship—There is no doubt that your client, as well, is mixed up in the affair.

Mr. Thomson—That might be so, but there is no evidence.

His Lordship—I will give you judgment against Lo Chau, and immediate execution, but not against the firm.

Mr. Kong Sing—My Lord, I will ask for costs against the plaintiff.

His Lordship—No, no, you won't.

His Lordship then, through the interpreter, informed Lo Chau Hing that he had been added as second defendant, as, on his own admission, he had received the money. Unless he paid the account at once he would go to gaol.

The plaintiff was then called up, and a representative of the Cheung Hing Kok who was present.

His Lordship informed them that they had all been trafficking in stowaways, and that they should consider themselves lucky to be getting off so lightly.

Thursday, 16th November.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

RE CHOY CHUNG LI EX PARTE LO TAI CHAN.

Mr. P. W. Goldring said he had been instructed to move another motion for the release of this debtor. He wished to ascertain exactly how long his Lordship intended that he should be confined. He understood he was only to be kept in gaol until yesterday evening.

His Lordship—The order made was that the creditors and Official Receiver should have till yesterday to submit their case to the advisors of the Crown, and take such steps as were necessary to consider whether they would prosecute. Then there was a further time allowed the creditors to consider as to their course of action.

Mr. Bonner—I think there is a very strong case against the debtor, and the Crown Solicitor will probably take it up.

Mr. Goldring—I would ask your Lordship to adjourn the application so that I can bring it up from time to time.

His Lordship—I will adjourn the motion until the Attorney General gives his decision, and then reasonable time must be allowed the creditors to consider what action they will take.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

The Chinese Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., claimed from the Kwai Mow firm the sum

of \$388.50 for damages sustained by reason of the defendant's failure to take delivery of and pay for 1,500 lbs of Chinese types made by the plaintiffs to the defendants' order.

Mr. A. Holborow (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendants.

Mr. Holborow stated that the plaintiffs supplied the type on the order of the defendants, who refused to take delivery when requested to do so. His clients sold the goods by auction, and credited the defendants with the amount realised.

Ng Ting Pan, chief accountant of the plaintiff company, said that on the 13th April of this year a foki from the defendant firm called on him and ordered the type, for which a written order was given. His firm manufactured the type, and when it was made the defendant firm was informed of the fact. They did not, however, take delivery. At the end of the month he sent his shroff with the bill for the type. Some days afterwards a foki of the defendant firm called on witness and said the type was for the *Swatow Daily*. Witness said he knew nothing about the *Swatow Daily*; his order was from the defendant firm. In all he sent four bills, but the amount was not paid. It was subsequently agreed by the defendant firm that they should pay the plaintiffs \$150 compensation and allow them to retain the goods. Witness gave them ten days in which to come to this arrangement. When this time had elapsed and the shroff of the plaintiff firm went to collect the money from the defendants he returned and said they refused to pay. The amount was not paid so witness instructed the auctioneer to sell the type which realised \$165.

Cross-examined, witness said he was a man of business, and the plaintiff company was successful under his management. All proper contracts did not necessarily have the dates on them, but the price was always inserted. The order before the court was not a proper contract. The one in which the Kwai Mow agreed to purchase the type in question was only verbal.

After hearing further evidence his Lordship gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

GASCOIGNE CUP COMPETITION.

The annual competition for the Gascoigne Cup Garrison Rifle Championship took place at the Stonecutters' range on the 16th Nov. The weather was all that could be desired, both for the competitors and spectators, and the shooting was good. Amongst the number present were H.E. Major General Villiers Hatton, Colonel Darling, Captain Fitz-Williams (Hon. Secretary), Captain Pesare and Lt. Case-Morris, of the Royal West Kents.

The shooting was at the two, five, six and eight hundred yards ranges, seven shots at each range; and Captain S. Northcote, of the Hongkong Volunteers kindly officiated as chief umpire.

The first prize, which embodied the cup, a jewel and \$5, was won by Sergeant Kevean, R.W.K., whose total score amounted to 113 points. Q.M.S. Wood of the same regiment was a close runner up, his score being 111. He was awarded the second prize of \$10. Q.M.S. McSweeney, of the Royal Engineers, who took the third prize of \$5, was also close on the winner, his score being 110.

The totals scored by the competitors were as follow:—

Sgt. Kevean, R.W.K.	113
Q.M.S. Wood, R.W.K.	112
Q.M.S. McSweeney, R.E.	110
Armourer Sgt. Simons, R.W.K.	108
Corp. Moore, R.E.	104
Corp. Fennant, R.E.	102
Corp. Stevens, R.W.K.	102
Major Kelsall, R.G.A.	96
Sgt. Hewett, A.S.C.	94
Sgt. Blogg, A.S.C.	92
Master Gunner Torr, R.G.A.	91
Corp. Henwood, R.E.	90
C. S. M. Wilford, R.G.A.	87
Sgt. Heath, R.G.A.	75
Sgt. McSwire, A.S.C.	71
Corp. Williams, A.S.C.	67

The prizes were presented by Mrs. Hatton.

BOYCOTT CONFERENCE AT CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The conference of Chinese and American business men, on the boycott, opened on the 13th. There were present: Mr. D. H. Cameron (chairman), Messrs. C. E. Richardson, John Bolles, A. Harriman, E. C. Gillon, W. S. Allen, Horuby, and Dr. Shelby, Mr. Poon King-nam (chairman) and over a hundred Chinese merchants. Late arrivals were unable to get in, so crowded was the Hall.

Mr. Cameron, opening, hoped they would be able to reach an amicable settlement, as the boycott was hurting both sides, who had hitherto been friends.

Mr. Ho Wai-tong agreed that commerce on both sides had suffered, and it was in the hope of some compromise that he had promoted this conference.

Mr. C. E. Richardson voiced the American side in the following eloquent outpouring:—Gentlemen, we meet, I trust, with a due appreciation of the responsibilities before us. As we come in a spirit of earnest friendship, there is no occasion for strife between us. How sad is the picture of discordant conditions that could be remedied by the knowledge of the true fellowship of man. To bring our work to a harmonious conclusion we must first recognize the existence of law; not only of material law, but of the inherent law of individual rights with which the Creator of all has endowed His human creation. By such recognition we will bear in our proceeding a message of justice, peace, and good will to all people. We will command the attention and respect of those who abide under these laws, and gentlemen, always appeal for justice to those who love the right for the sake of right. What beliefs of injustice have brought the Chinese people to this intense feeling, as expressed by the boycott, against the American people it is the purpose of this conference to inquire. Here, surely, it is in order to say that America has been China's greatest friend of recent years. To-day, likely, this section, instead of being a part of China, would be controlled by some foreign Power. These facts are not known, and it is surely a duty of the Chinese to acknowledge same. Even though you Chinese should fail to secure a single relief from America, you have gained a priceless victory. You found yourselves, at the boycott's inception, disorganized and incoherent. To-day you are cohesive and organized. It was not entirely the sense of injustices received, that has enabled you to perform this marvel, but it was in a far greater measure the underlying force of a desire of national unity and liberty. A laudable desire to have a hand in the guiding of your own destiny. A desire to exercise those unalienable rights which make a man know that he is the equal of every other man. As Americans, the blood surges more quickly through our veins when we see and know a people are seeking and striving for those rights for which our forefathers fought and died. The expression of the method, by different peoples, to reach this glorious result, may be various. It is not our duty to judge these methods. The acceptance by a majority of the people concerned, of the results, is all we are concerned with. Therefore when the Chinese people deeply feel that Fung Ha Wei died for a principle, or so he might bring to the notice of his countrymen their rights, it is the duty of all fair-minded men to recognize this fact. Therefore we rejoice with you in the knowledge that a patriot has brought you into a sense of national unity. But, we trust hereafter that your patriots will stay with you so as to advise you with their growing experience. As your strivings for the rights and liberties, so undisputably the endowment of every man, become manifest, so, in that degree, will you find your American friends more than anxious to assist you to secure them. It is also a generally recognized maxim that a nation must be willing to grant another nation whatsoever it requests from that nation. A little later it will be my pleasure to move the adoption of a procedure for this conference, which we trust will enable us to arrive at speedy conclusions. In closing, it is our sincerest hope that each of us may be proud to have humbly assisted at this conference,

and to know that our earnest and right endeavours will have brought honorable results. Not only a cessation of the boycott, but a knowledge to the Chinese that they have national and individual natural rights, which other people, and more largely their own Government, must respect hereafter (great applause).

(All the speeches were interpreted, sentence by sentence, as delivered.)

The procedure proposed was to consider the following questions in their order:—

- 1.—The establishment of the inalienable rights of man.
- 2.—What are Governments established for?
- 3.—What has caused the Boycott?
- 4.—What are the desiderata of the Chinese so that the Boycott may be called off? (The Chinese shall present these desiderata in writing and can further expound them by speech.)
- 5.—The Americans shall answer in writing and shall give their ideas on these desiderata, and will be allowed a reasonable time to do so. They may also expound them by speech.
- 6.—If joint conclusions be reached, what steps are best to make them effective?
- 7.—Joint report to be made and signed.
- 8.—Provision for future meetings.

The interpreter who tackled the first proposition was understood to explain the American Declaration of Independence, and to advise the Chinese to insist upon having "the same rights" from their Government.

Another interpreter protested against this dragging in of the Chinese Government, and said such remarks, if published, would put all their heads in danger. He said they had not met to discuss such questions as the first two. They had come to discuss the boycott. (Unanimous Chinese applause.)

Mr. Bolles tried to explain how relevant they were as necessary premisses. He would have stuck to them, but Mr. Richardson proposed that they pass on to the third, and the Chinese hailed this with such eagerness that it had to be done. Meanwhile, the protesting interpreter (Cheong Yan-sang) had angrily left the room.

Answer to No. 3 was because Chinese in America were deprived of liberty. To No. 4, they should be treated like members of other nationalities.

The rest were left for next day's meeting. Before dispersing, the members of the conference fraternised over liquid refreshments in the Standard Oil Co.'s premises, and many hopes of a speedy end to the boycott were expressed on both sides.

The conference of American and Chinese merchants was resumed on the 14th. Some of the previous day's discussion was repeated, with the result that the Chinese agreed to the proposition that the rights of man are inalienable; but insisted on the withdrawal of the question: "What are Governments established for?"

Mr. Richardson took the Chinese answer to Question Three, and said they must have more specific evidence. Those who had any actual grievance to complain about should appear before this conference, and their evidence could be recorded and sent to America. They could not accept hearsay evidence.

The Chinese said sufficient evidence had already been sent, through official channels, and there was no need to repeat it. Did the Americans present believe, or disbelieve, that Chinese had been ill-treated in the States?

Mr. Bolles—We are here to-day acting as your counsel; we are here to assist you. Whatever you hear people or newspapers say about the American ill-treatment of Chinese is only hearsay. What we require is bona-fide testimony which we may send to our Government as received from our clients, with whom we daily do business,—a detailed report jointly signed by us.

While the Chinese were digesting this "answer," Question Four was taken. The Chinese had already stated that the boycott would be continued until Chinese visitors to America were treated like visitors of other nationalities. They now added: "And Chinese subjects residing in the U. S."—Mr. Richardson quoted something from an American law book concerning aliens, leading up to Question Five.

Mr. Richardson said—Admission of aliens by a country is a power resting with the admitting nation. It has been decided by

the Supreme Court of the U. S. in the Fong Yue-tin case, that the power "to exclude" or "expel" all aliens, or any class of aliens, absolutely or unconditionally is an inherent inalienable right of every foreign and independent nation, is vested in the United States Government, and is to be regulated by treaty or by Act of Congress; and the power "to exclude" or "to expel" are but parts of one and the same power. In the section of the Declaration of Independence read at the conference yesterday, one of the inalienable rights was stated as "the pursuit of happiness." Now, to the greater mass of the American people, the free admittance of Chinese labourers would interfere with the pursuit of their happiness, because the Chinese labourer would work for a small percentage of the wages of the American labourer; also he does not live up to the American standard. He does not expect to reside permanently in America and retain his wealth therein. Therefore in view of the inherent right to do so the American nation sees fit to use its power to "exclude" the Chinese labouring class, which attitude the Chinese are at liberty to adopt towards the American labouring class coming to China. The desire of the Chinese seems to be that they only wish to be under the immigration and quarantine laws of the United States. There is no desire on the part of the United States of America to exclude merchants, students and travellers for curiosity or pleasure. It might be useful for us to state that America does not stand alone or as an isolated country in prohibiting the entry of Chinese into its confines; to explain we may mention that Chinese labourers are not admitted into Australia or New Zealand or Canada, except under the most stringent and rigid regulations, and also in South Africa except under very hard regulations.

The Chinese Vice-Chairman said they knew all about the exclusion of Chinese labourers from Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, and their treatment in South Africa. They had not met to talk of these, however. This was an American boycott, and they had better settle one thing at a time. They (the Chinese) would attend to the others in their turn. [Or "in the near future."]

The proposal to sign a joint report from this Conference, to go to the American Government, was mooted again. A mistake in interpretation gave the Chinese the idea that it would look like a petition to the American Government; and this they hotly repudiated.

Mr. Bolles patiently explained the difference between a report and a petition, and added that he had no doubt his Government would do their utmost "to assist the Chinese."

The Chinese Chairman hereupon suggested that any points remaining should be discussed in correspondence; but on the amendment of Mr. Richardson, it was decided to leave the rest to a sub-committee.

The Chinese provided refreshments this time, and sent a guard of thirty soldiers to escort the Europeans to the Shameen.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 10.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The King's Birthday celebration attracted crowds to the Recreation Grounds, where there were races, jumping, tugs-of-war, and other sports for sailors and civilians, events for ladies being included. Gunboats of four nationalities were represented. The band of S.M.S. *Luchs* played on the tennis ground. Consul-General Scott, who has not enjoyed the best of health lately, was well enough to be present. The day was fine and the scene very gay. It was dark before the sports finished.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

The Kai-fong have decided to establish a fire brigade station in the Hung-Sheng-li, western suburbs, and the shopkeepers are glad to support the scheme.—Owing to the increased work in the Viceroy's secretariat, Cheong Shan-ko, an expectant prefect, has been appointed superintendent.—A claim for Tls. 15,900 has been made on the Yu-fuk Lottery Company, which resists on the ground that the ticket proffered is

a forgery, and not the actual winning ticket.—The Mo-hang soldiers are back from the Kwangsi rebellion, and are being billeted in the walled city.

LAND SALES.

Lo Wang Fat, who offered 200,000 taels to the Government for the purchase of 28 mow of land in the Tong-Ho-Han, having failed to pay the first instalment of Tls. 90,000 within the stipulated time, has had the Tls. 10,000 deposited as bargain money estreated by the Government. The Sin-Hau-Kuk has now published a proclamation inviting tenders. A petition must be addressed to the Sin-Hau-Kuk by intending buyers stating price offered and their conditions. If the price and conditions are accepted and the price paid within the stipulated time, title deeds will be granted to the purchaser.

SMUGGLING.

In order to stop smuggling by the cargo-boat people, the Commissioner of Customs has issued a notice prohibiting such boats to moor alongside steamers without a permit delivered by the Customs office. Any boats contravening this new regulation will be detained and fined.

CHINESE IN JAVA.

The Chinese residents of Java and its dependencies have sent a petition to Viceroy Shum requesting him to send deputies to inspect the Chinese schools established there. It is now reported that Viceroy Shum has memorialized the Throne recommending Lan Si Sheung, a Magistrate, to be sent there as Inspector of Schools.

CHAU TUNG SANG'S AFFAIRS.

The Shum Loong Bank in Fatshan having reported to the authorities that Chau Tung Sang had 3,000 taels invested in their business, was ordered to show the accounts. On inspection it was found that "Yiu Cheong Tong" also had a share of several thousand taels in the business. The Prefect of Fatshan holds that this amount also belongs to Chau Tung Sang as it has been discovered that shares belonging to him in several concerns were registered under this or a similar name. The prefect has accordingly ordered the bank to add this amount to the sum declared by themselves to belong to Chan. The manager has signed a document promising to pay both sums with the interest due. The total is said to exceed 10,000 taels.

AN AMAH SHOT.

A fantan shop in Chuk Lan was robbed yesterday afternoon. The robbers, who were well armed, had a fight with the police and the fantan shop fokies. In the course of the scuffle three fokies and two policemen were wounded and an amah who was passing by was shot dead by a stray bullet. The robbers escaped.

Nov. 13th.

THE BOYCOTT CONFERENCE.

I mentioned a few days ago that the leading American merchants of Hongkong and Canton had approached the Canton boycott committee with reference to the desirability of holding a meeting to discuss the question. The meeting will be opened to-day. It is said that representatives of the Chinese and foreign newspapers will be present to report the proceedings. Considering the importance of the question to be discussed the members of the Canton boycott committee have requested the leading Chinese merchants of Hongkong to come up to attend the meeting.

A PROSPEROUS PAPER FACTORY.

The Wan Yuen Tong Paper Factory, in which Chau Tung Sang has taken a large interest, is doing a flourishing business and is earning large profits yearly. Viceroy Shum has taken this into consideration and, fearing that the company's business might be seriously compromised should he demand the payment of the funds invested by Chau Tung Sang, His Excellency has decided to leave the money in the concern and allow the factory to continue its operations, the Chinese Government participating in the profits to the extent of the number of shares confiscated from Chau Tung Sang. To this end Viceroy Shum has appointed Chiang-Kan-ip, an expectant magistrate, to look after the factory on behalf of the government.

THE LINCHOW AFFAIR.

The commission appointed to investigate this sad affair left Canton at 4 p.m. on the 10th. The party went by train to Sam-Shui where boats had been prepared to convey them as far

as the river is navigable. The journey by land to Linchow city will be made in chairs or on horseback. Wen Taotai was accompanied by Cheong Lik-wan, a deputy appointed to assist him. Wong-Chun-Lun, a military officer who was at Linchow during the affair, was also despatched with the party.

It is reported that Wen Taotai had a lengthy interview with Dr. Todd before his departure. The American and Chinese members of the commission left together.

STUDENTS RETURN TO TEACH.

Viceroy Shum has telegraphed to Minister Leung-Shing requesting him to send several well-educated Chinese to Canton to act as teachers in the different colleges. It is said that many telegrams have been exchanged with reference to this matter and that a reply has been received from Minister Leung-Shing stating that two students had been selected by him and that they will leave America for Canton at an early date.

POLL TAX.

It is reported that the Peking Government has repeatedly wired to Viceroy Shum enquiring whether he could levy a poll tax in Kwang Tung and Kwang Si and his answer was in the negative.

FATSHAN RAILWAY STATION.

The Fatshan Railway station is rather badly situated being inconveniently far from the populous centres of the town. It is to be moved to a site near the Cheong Kung Temple.

POLICE TYRANNY.

A few days ago a woman named Ah Yung, of the Yung Ki village in Shun Tak district, came to Canton on business and lost her way in the streets. A policeman took her to the No. 10 station in the western suburb, where the inspector, surnamed Tang, ordered her to kneel on iron chains, although no offence was charged against her. It is thought by the people that the inspector had a wicked reason for his conduct.

14th November.

CANTON WATERWORKS.

It was reported to me sometime ago that Viceroy Shum despatched two deputies to Shanghai to consult with Messrs. Dallas and Company, Architects, on the construction of waterworks in Canton. I have since been informed that a preliminary contract has been entered into with that firm for the surveying of the site required, drawing up of plans and for the estimation of the work. The price agreed to for the above work is said to be \$11,400. Messrs. Dallas and Company will get two per cent. on the amounts spent on the works as their fees for superintending same. Messrs. S. O. Limby and H. Minby, members of the firm of Messrs. Dallas and Company, have arrived here and have already commenced surveying work. It is said that they propose to take water from a river in Skik Moon near Tsang-Po. The tower for the reservoir and the filter beds will be erected on a small hill called the Tung Tak Shing Hill, which is situated near the north gate of the city. The main pipe will enter the city from Sai-Pak-Moon (the small north gate). I am told that Messrs. Dallas & Co. were the builders of the water-works in the Shanghai native city. It is hoped that the undertaking will be a success.

NEW BANK NOTES.

The bank notes issued by the Provincial Government are now much employed here. A telegram has been received by the Viceroy from Yang Taotai, Chinese Minister in Japan, advising that a large lot of bank-notes ordered by the Provincial Government are now ready for delivery, and asking for the remittance of Tls. 3,000 due for printing and engraving the said notes. A reply has been sent by telegraph to Minister Yang urging him to forward the notes at an early date, and advising him that the Sin-Hau-Kuk has received orders to remit the 3,000 taels at once.

A WRECK.

The *Tzi-Kat* passenger boat, running between Canton and Wai-chow, was lost in front of the Lai-Chuen Village, of the Pok-Lo district. It appears the craft was caught in a gale. All the passengers were saved.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

15th November.

A NEW LOTTERY.

In place of the *Wai Sing* lottery, we are going to have another called the *San-piu*. It is reported that a sum of more than \$150,000 per annum was offered to the Government for the monopoly of this new lottery. Undoubtedly this offer must have come from the persons interested in the old *Wai Sing* lottery.

THE LATE FANCY FAIR.

Mr. A. Pacheco, the vice-president of the Fancy Fair held here last month for the benefit of the school for Chinese boys, requested the Rev. Adriano Gomes, the promoter of the fair, to publish the accounts. A committee meeting was held last Thursday, and decided to do so. Thanks to the good idea of Mr. Pacheco, the public will soon know the result of this fair. Apropos this, what is done with the money for the reconstruction of S. Paulo? Was it all frittered away on ceremony? Is there any left to carry on the actual work? If there is, why is not a start made?

A SAD ACCIDENT.

I have to report a very sad accident which befell Mr. Barros, an employee of the Post Office in Hongkong, on Monday last. Mr. Barros came over with a few friends to play a friendly football match here. It happened that near the goal, of which Mr. Barros was the keeper, there was a hole, and during the excitement of the game he slipped into it. Mr. Barros was picked up unconscious, and was found by his friends to have fractured his ankle. He was taken to a house near by, and examined by a doctor, who said that he entertained no hope for the limb which has to be amputated. Mr. Barros was conveyed to Hongkong yesterday.

A WARNING TO SPORTSMEN.

Sportsmen going up to the hot spring river should be on the look out for pirates, who are now infesting that district. Last Sunday a party of sportsmen was near being robbed by them, but fortunately they (the sportsmen) were looking out for these piratical boats and managed to escape unmolested.

DEATH OF MR. E. R. BELILIOS, C.M.G.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Emanuel Raphael Belilios, C.M.G., who for many years was a very prominent figure in the public life of Hongkong and to whose munificence the Colony owes some of its most useful educational establishments. The news was received (prior to our own telegram, yesterday morning by Messrs. Linstead and Davis, who are Mr. Belilios' agents. Though it was known in the colony that Mr. Belilios had recently been far from well, the news of his death came as a great shock to his many friends in the colony whose sympathy with Mrs. Belilios and family—Mr. Raphael Belilios (the only surviving son) and two married daughters—we may venture to publicly express. As many readers will recollect, Mr. Belilios lost one son in Hongkong of plague.

Born in Calcutta in 1837, Mr. Belilios came to Hongkong in 1862 and developed a successful business as a merchant dealing principally in opium. He spent nearly forty years of his life in Hongkong, and by his benefactions and in other ways has written his name large in the history of the colony. For many years Mr. Belilios had a seat on the Legislative Council as the nominee of the Governor. We do not know exactly how many years altogether Mr. Belilios sat in the Council, but when he left the colony about five years ago on what he regarded as merely a visit to England, Mr. Belilios had then served for ten years consecutively on the Council, having been appointed by Governor Sir William Robinson in 1892 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Phineas Ryrie—"one of the ablest and most independent members who ever sat at the table of the Legislative Council." Mr. Belilios was recognised as having pre-eminent claims to the position, for we learn from the *Daily Press* of the time that Mr. Belilios had already served on the Council, and was in every

way qualified for the position. He had large interests in the Colony, regarded Hongkong as his permanent home, and "by the princely munificence he exercised in the promotion of education he had proved how lively was his concern for the welfare of the place." Mr. Belilios was a fluent speaker and left his mark upon several Ordinances which occupy an important place on the Statue Book, among them the "Keswick Bill."

Among the memorials of his connection with the colony are the Belilios Public School for girls, the building known as the "Belilios Reformatory" and there is also a Belilios Trust for rewarding valour and promoting education. Mr. Belilios was a thorough believer in education, and showed his enthusiasm in a very practical way. One of his earliest public benefactions, we believe, was the institution of the "Belilios Trust" in 1884, when Mr. Belilios handed over to trustees the sum of \$2,000 for the double purpose of providing prizes and honours in recognition of conspicuous acts of valour rendered in Hongkong, Macao and Canton, and rewards for the promotion of education, and especially female education, in Hongkong. In the following year Mr. Belilios added a further sum of \$1,000 to the Trust Fund, and later the deed was amended by extending the benefits to boys as well as girls. It proved a beneficent institution, and encouraged Mr. Belilios to further munificence. He became an enthusiast in the cause of education. "Let us," he said on one occasion, "make Hongkong the Oxford and Cambridge of China, the seat of learning for the vast empire on whose fringe we stand. Let us send forth highly educated men and women to over run this Empire," and straightway he presented the Colony with a palatial building to be devoted to the purposes of female education. It was in recognition of his services in the cause of education in the Colony that Mr. Belilios was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1893.

Mr. Belilios also founded several scholarships—in Queen's College, St. Joseph's College and other schools in the Colony, and also endowed wards in some of the local hospitals.

The "Belilios Reformatory" at Causeway Bay was presented to the colony just before Mr. Belilios left Hongkong. The question of a reformatory had been described as a burning question in the colony for twenty years. Police magistrates had recommended it, and the Secretary of State in 1893 deprecated the apathy of the Government in the matter for "it was found that those youths who were incarcerated in the common prison of Hongkong left the gaol worse characters than when they entered the gaol—in fact hardened criminals." Mr. Belilios came forward with an offer of \$12,000 to build the reformatory, but when plans were prepared it was found the amount was insufficient, and Mr. Belilios offered to increase his gift to the sum necessary. The building cost Mr. Belilios \$18,000, the ground being given by the Government. In handing over the building to the Government Mr. Belilios said: "I trust that many youthful wanderers from the paths of virtue will in this institution learn to recognise that honesty is the best policy and that the food won by honest toil is sweeter than stolen luxuries. Of course it will not do to expect too much at first as the fruits of reformatory discipline, but we may reasonably hope that when even Chinese boys are taken out of a crime-laden atmosphere, such as that prevailing in the gaol for adults, they will at least be more amenable to good influences and will, at any rate, escape contact with hardened criminals who delight in corrupting the minds of those whom misfortune or a sudden step may have cast in their way. I refuse to believe that Chinese boys are wholly callous and dead to appeals to their better nature. There must be a percentage who will strive to reform their ways when the opportunity is given to them, and to such I hope this institution will offer that chance."

The idea, however, proved impracticable. Only one juvenile criminal entered it in two years, and then it was reported to the Government that there were no juvenile criminals in the Colony! The building is now devoted to educational purposes.

Of Mr. Belilios socially, those who were privileged to know him, highly esteemed his

social qualities. His hospitality was unstinted and there were few in the colony who had not been entertained at one time by him. A generous patron of sport, he was always to the front in encouraging various exercises by offering prizes, and in every respect he had some claim on the regard of the community.

He was a widely-travelled man and had visited almost every part of the world. He was one of the earliest travellers on the Siberian Railway and wrote an interesting account of his experiences which was published in the *Daily Press*.

The deceased gentleman was a large holder of local stocks and owned extensive landed properties in the colony.

Mr. Belilios, who was 68 years of age, never we believe, contemplated ending his days anywhere but in Hongkong. As the reader is aware, he had built for himself a palatial residence in Kennedy Road but it has never been occupied, and though the residence has been advertised as "to let," Mr. Belilios still often expressed to his friends an intention of returning to Hongkong. He lived in Piccadilly, and the social qualities which won him friendships in Hongkong secured for him many new friendships in England which perhaps reconciled him to exile from the colony in which his life-long interests were centered. Moreover the fact that his son Mr. Raphael Belilios is a candidate for Parliament at the next election was also probably an inducement for him to remain in England. Mr. Belilios had a great admiration for the late Lord Beaconsfield and on every anniversary of the distinguished statesman's death, a handsome floral tribute from Mr. Belilios has decked the statue in Parliament Square.

SIR HAVILLAND W. DE SAUSMAREZ.

The *North-China Daily News*, writes on 11th November, as follows:—In the few months in which he has been in Shanghai Judge de Sausmarz has won the admiration and respect of all who have come in contact with him by his ability, his common-sense, his promptitude, and his unfailing courtesy, and it was inevitable that when the news arrived yesterday morning that the King had conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, there should be a wide-spread feeling of pleasure and satisfaction. As the Crown Advocate remarked, in conveying to the new knight the congratulations of the bar, this honour is not merely a well-deserved recognition of Sir Havilland's past services, but it is also an acknowledgment of the importance of the Supreme Court here. A great mistake was undoubtedly made by the Foreign Office, as we pointed out at the time, when the title of Chief Justice here was done away with in obedience to an insensate regard for uniformity; and the knighthood granted to Sir Havilland is to some extent an act of reparation. As such and, at the same time, as a reward for hard work well done in the past, this honour to our judge is heartily welcomed by the whole British community in China, and we trust that Sir Havilland will be long with us to wear this, and the higher honours that may follow it.

At Shanghai Supreme Court on Nov. 10th, the Bar remained standing while Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, addressed Sir Havilland de Sausmarz as follows:—

May it please your Lordship. I have heard with great pleasure this morning of the well-merited honour which His Majesty has conferred upon you. Speaking on behalf of the Bar, and, I am sure of the whole of Shanghai, I have the honour to congratulate you, Sir Havilland. Considered as a recognition of good work well done in Africa, Turkey, and Egypt, the honour which you have received is merely a well-deserved recognition of those services. However, here in Shanghai we welcome this honour most heartily as showing that His Majesty's Government recognises the vital interest which it is to every British subject in the East, and to every person having dealings with them, that the dignity of this Court should be maintained. Since you have come, my Lord, we have recognised the great industry and ability with which you have dealt with the vast amount of work, both in Court and elsewhere,

which must come before the head of this Court. Again, on behalf of the Bar and of the British community here and everyone in Shanghai, I beg to congratulate your Lordship.

His Lordship replied—Mr. Crown Advocate and gentlemen of the Bar. I felt that one of the most prized results of the honour which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon me, is that the members of this community—particularly the members of the Bar—should rejoice with me on what has befallen me. I feel that to be the head of this Court is, in itself, a great honour. The fact that His Majesty has conferred a further honour upon me I feel is due to my position as head of this Court, which my experience shows me is as important a Court as any of His Majesty's dominions at home. I can hardly believe any Colonial Court, save perhaps those of our semi-independent colonies, is of any more importance than this, and I shall certainly strive, so long as I have the honour to preside here, to do all that may be required of the president of the Court and in the interests of the administration of British justice in the Far East. I thank you, gentlemen.

The business of the day then proceeded.

MURDER OF FRENCH MISSIONARIES.

The Yunnan correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* writes on October 10:—

The Chinese officials are having some lively experiences with the Tibetan uprising in the north-west of the Province.

A lot of soldiers were sent from Batang in Szechuan to hold Atentze, which lies between the upper Yangtze and the Mekong. The Tibetans surrounded the place. If the Chinese at first had taken the offensive they would probably have won. Instead of that they tried hard to feather their nests by getting bribes and money from the enemy. This suited the Tibetans and they readily paid up, knowing they would get all back again. The upshot was that Atentze was captured and the Imperial troops annihilated. A few days south of this, a Tsekou, is a Catholic Mission station in charge of two French Priests. The priests had incurred the enmity of the lamas by opening a kind of rival pawnshop. People who wished to raise money had mortgaged or sold at ruinous rates their family treasures to the lamas. The fathers came to the help of the people and by a more liberal policy almost destroyed the monopoly of the usurers. This sealed the fate of the Frenchmen. As long as Atentze held out the mission was safe, the lamas in the neighbourhood not daring to rise. As soon as the Chinese troops were annihilated a swift messenger returned to the priests and they set about building defences and preparing for a siege. It was, however, too late. The lamas in the neighbourhood rose up, overwhelmed the mission, beheaded the two fathers and sent their hearts as trophies to Batang. An Englishman, Mr. E. Forrest, collecting botanical specimens, had been the guest of the priests. Fortunately after almost miraculous escapes he got to a place of safety. The Tibetans knew there were three foreigners at Tsekou and, having only caught two of them, they hunted for the third. Even women and children joined in the chase. To get to a friendly tribe Mr. Forrest had to cross a range of hills by night. The Tibetans with their camp fires and fierce dogs forestalled him and every time he wearily went up in the dark he failed to get through. On two or three occasions armed men searching for him passed within a few yards of his hiding-place but always failed to find him. At the end of more than a week's hunger and danger the fugitive came to a house and asked for food. Here he found friends who gave him a hearty meal of tsupa which almost succeeded in doing what the hunters longed to do. By the aid of these friendly Tibetans Mr. Forrest managed to elude his pursuers and, worn out and very ill, he at last reached Talifu where the kindness of Dr. Clarke and his companions of the China Inland Mission did much to make him well and strong. The magnificent collection of specimens worth many hundreds of pounds was totally destroyed.

COMPANIES.

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The Report to be presented at the Tenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on 14th November, reads:—

The directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders, the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th of September, 1905.

Conditions generally have been favourable for the spinning industry. An ample supply of cotton at reasonable rates and a good demand for yarn, with excellent working at the mill, have combined to make this the best year the company has had since it commenced operations.

Profit and loss account.—Including the balance brought forward from last year of Tls. 13,629.29 there is a sum of Tls. 152,727.27 at the credit of this account, which would be quite sufficient to pay a dividend if other conditions were favourable; but it will be seen that the company still owes the Russo-Chinese Bank a large amount, and until this is liquidated your directors consider that the interests of the company will be served by not attempting to pay dividends, and they propose to dispose of the above balance as follows:—

Write off plant and machinery	Tls. 50,000.00
.. .. mill buildings	17,805.20
.. .. Chinese houses	5,416.20
.. .. mill stores	5,787.21
.. .. ginning mill	5,000.00
Place to reserve	50,000.00
Carry to new account	18,718.86

Tls. 152,727.27

Debt account.—In accordance with the conditions under which these were issued, 25 per cent. of the net profit has to be paid to the trustees to form a fund for their redemption. As will be seen from the accounts, the sum at credit of Debenture Trust Fund is Tls. 37,600.00; adding Tls. 34,181.31, 25 per cent. of net profit of year just closed, there will be a total of Tls. 71,781.31 at the credit of this fund, while out of a proposed issue of Tls. 500,000.00 debentures, only Tls. 134,000.00 have so far been taken up. With the improved finances of the company, it is thought the balance of these debentures may be placed, as they form an excellent investment, otherwise steps will be taken to pay off all those issued, as soon as possible (the earliest date being 31st of March, 1907).

Prospects for the current year are favourable, and your directors have been able to dispose of the mill's production for some months ahead at prices that should show a satisfactory margin if nothing unusual takes place. The mill generally is in excellent order, and the company's yarn ranks in the market with the best produced locally.

Directors.—Messrs. J. L. Scott and C. Rayner resigned their seats on the board upon their departure from Shanghai, and their places were filled by Messrs. F. Ayscough and M. March, whose election it is necessary to confirm. Mr. Poate retires by rotation but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. Arthur R. Leake, C. A., audited the accounts now presented and offers himself for re-election.

W. H. POATE,
Chairman.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. As on 30th September, 1905.

Dr.	
To interest account	Tls. 36,495.57
Less—	
Renton Chin. se houses	4,488.27
	Tls. 32,007.30
To directors' fees	4,500.00
To auditor's fees	350.00
To balance brought forward 30th September, 1904	Tls. 13,629.29
Profit 30th September, 1905	139,098.18

152,727.47

Tls. 189,584.77

Cr.

By balance 30th September, 1904	Tls. 13,629.29
By transfer fees	18.29
By working account	173,564.24
By accrued interest	Debiture
Trust Fund	2,372.95

Tls. 189,584.77

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the ninth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the Company's Depot, Wyndham Street on the 23rd November, reads as follows:—

The directors herewith present to the shareholders a statement of the company's accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1905.

The profit for the year, after writing off \$5,708.24 for depreciation and bad debts, and providing for directors' and auditor's fees, amounts to \$57,864.34, from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of one dollar and twenty cents per share, absorbing \$30,000; to transfer to cattle reserve \$25,000, and carry forward \$2,864.34.

Capital.—In accordance with the resolution passed at our last meeting the capital of the company has been increased to \$150,000 by capitalizing \$90,000 as set forth in the accounts.

Frozen Food Supply.—In September last The Hongkong Frozen Food Supply was taken over from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. The results of the eleven months' operations have not been encouraging but, in anticipation of further public interest and support, the directors hope to be able to continue and develop, as heretofore, this important branch of the company's business. Directors.—Messrs. Maitland and Hind retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

Auditor.—The annexed accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts who offers himself for re-election at this meeting.

J. W. NOBLE,
Chairman.

Accounts are as follows:—

BALANCE SHEET.

31st July, 1905.

LIABILITIES.

Capital—		\$	c.
As per last account 10,000 shares at \$7.50 each	\$75,000		
Less \$1.50 per share not called up	15,000		
	\$60,000		
Transfer from reserve fund, profit and loss and working accounts, and amounts written up value of cattle and stock, as authorised by the special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on 10th Nov., and 1st December, 1904	90,000		
equalling value of 15,000 shares at \$7.50 each less \$1.50 per share not called up,	150,000.00		
Dividends uncollected	294.20		
Accounts payable	37,340.46		
Balance of profit and loss account	57,864.34		
	\$245,499.00		

ASSETS.

Cattle	\$	c.
Buildings and property	\$50,126.16	
Less written off	3,126.16	
	47,000.00	
Furniture, machinery and stores	3,278.30	
Less written off	278.30	
	3,000.00	
Cash in hand and at bank	3,397.00	
Share investments and mortgages	36,101.30	
Steam launch	\$6,850.00	
Less written off	1,850.00	
	5,000.00	
Accounts receivable	39,604.41	
Stocks on hand	45,222.01	
	\$245,499.00	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dec. 5th, 1904.	Dr.	\$	c.
To transferred to capital account as per resolutions passed at extraordinary general meetings held 10th November and 1st December, 1904	34,760.77		
July 31st, 1905.			
To directors' and auditor's fees	2,600.00		
To written off:—			
Steam launch	\$1,850.00		
Furniture, &c.	278.30		
Buildings	3,126.16		
Bad debts	453.78		
	5,708.24		
To balance	57,864.34		
	\$100,989.35		

Aug. 1st, 1904.	Cr.	8
By balance from last year		31.76 77
July 31st, 1905.		
By interest		3,019.37
By scrip fees		15.00
By balance of working		63,078.21
		\$10,933.35

ACCIDENT TO A GERMAN OFFICER AT THE PEKING MANOEUVRES

EXTRAORDINARY COSSACK REMEDY

Major von Claer, the much respected attache of the German Legation, had been riding behind and galloped up at full speed over the rough field to take the place allotted to him in the procession. Unfortunately his charger, a fine powerful-looking animal, stumbled and rolled over on the ground head downwards, the rider going over his shoulders and taking the full weight of the horse on his body. Three Russian orderlies at once came and dismounting from their shaggy little ponies picked up the unfortunate officer, while Mr. Pontas of the American party dismounted and secured the trembling horse. Major von Claer had fallen face downward and lay motionless. The Russian horsemen, rough, handy fellows, who had evidently seen mishaps of this sort before, proceeded without losing a moment to subject the fallen officer to extraordinary treatment. They took him by the shoulders and under the arms, and lifting him up a foot or more above the ground allowed him to come heavily to the ground again on his feet. This was repeated for a minute or so, and it seemed as if whatever life the major might have left in him would be shaken out. The treatment proved effective, however. The major, presently opened his eyes, and though still stunned, showed returning consciousness. Some German onlookers then came up, and were carried to the Compteda and to the Chinese military staff. The Viceroy expressed great concern in hearing of the accident, and at once sent a military doctor, that is to say a Chinese military surgeon skilled in foreign surgery, to attend to the injured officer. In addition to the stunning force of the fall, Major von Claer sustained a cut across the forehead, caused apparently by the helmet which affords no protection in case of a fall but seems rather to add to the danger. An hour or two afterwards, thanks to his physical strength and the prompt attention which he was given, the gallant major seemed practically recovered.

THE QUEUE.

The *Sinwupao* publishes a telegram from Peking which should however be accepted with reserve until confirmed. The telegram is dated the 6th instant and states that the five High Commissioners going abroad intend to dress in European clothes and assume the uniform of special Ambassadors, as affected by the Diplomatic Services of foreign countries, with plenty of gold lace and an elaborately decorated sword hanging on the thigh. Permission, it is further announced, is also granted the members of the High Commissioners' respective suites to follow their chief's example with the further privilege of cutting off the best portion of the hair, if so desired, leaving a matter of two inches in length for braiding in a bit of silk string, as an apology for the queue, which can then be inserted inside the hat and so kept from public view.

Were this to be sanctioned in reality it would be but a step towards the goal of the complete abolition of the queue in this country, which is being so earnestly longed for by few China, for it has become a creed, as it were, that unless the people of China discard entirely their present style of dress and manner of carrying the hair, this country can never really progress on the lines of a Western civilised nation, for the Chinese dress means luxury and dolce far niente, whilst that of the West betokens energy, bustle, activity and go-aheadness, all of which China in her present state does not possess.—*N.D. Daily News.*

—LINCHOW MASSACRE.

AMERICAN DEMANDS

The *Cablenews* publishes the following telegram:—

Shanghai, November 9.—The United States will demand of China for the murdering of the missionaries at Linchow a large indemnity, and the peremptory discharge from their official position and the humbling of the Viceroy of Canton and the Prefect of the district in which Linchow is situated.

The United States government will if necessary send its fleet to make a demonstration at some principal port of China, but this is thought unlikely, as China seems willing to make any reparation possible. The United States Minister at Peking, Mr. Rockhill, has told the Chinese government in remarkably plain words that America is determined to take no further insults or injuries from China, and that the horrible crimes in Linchow, coming on top of the insulting boycott, and the hundred other evidences of ill-will toward America on the part of Chinese are the limit of endurance.

It is reported that the document handed to the foreign office at Peking was stronger than any messages to China from America since the Boxer outrages. The Americans here are intensely worked up over the Linchow murders, and have sent some urgent cablegrams home on the subject.

THE OPIUM THEOLOGICUM

An independent account sent to an American paper, after giving facts as already noted, goes on to say:—While struggling in the water a Chinaman with a huge trident thrust it into the body of Miss Chestnut and into the head of the little girl, Mrs. Machle, the mother, stood near by exhorting the mob to spare her child and telling them in their own language of the heinousness of their crime. She knelt and prayed for deliverance, but a heavy stone thrown from the crowd dashed out her brains. Mrs. Machle's body was divided of all its clothing and contemptuously tossed into the river in which the others had sunk from view. Another section of the mob had captured Mr. and Mrs. Peale by this time. They were dragged into the centre of the throng and there exposed for 15 minutes, nude. During this time the ruffians leaped about them, spitting on them, heaping filth on them, and telling them of their fate in store. They taunted them as to the weakness of their God who could not deliver them.

Describing the feeling at Canton, another account says:—Added to the boycott is now the religious element of hatred. The people of Canton are telling over and over again of the action of the missionaries in Linchow who seized the sacred image, and there is no doubt that this action has added greatly to the feeling against Americans and, indeed, against all foreigners.

THE LESSON IS PLAIN: AMERICAN VERSION OF THE MASSACRE.

Mr. T. P. Hearley of Canton sends the following account of the Linchow affair:—

Canton, November 5.—Supplementing my cablegrams to the *Cablenews* I send you herewith as fully as I can gather them, the details of the murders of the American missionaries in Linchow, and the causes of the uprising against them. Deeply as one must deplore the terrible deaths and mutilations of the unfortunate man and the woman and child, and swift and summary as the vengeance of the United States should be, yet to one who has lived in China many years, the lesson is plain.

A sacred image carried in a religious procession by Chinese was torn from the hands of its bearer and taken away by a Presbyterian deaconess, an American woman, and the child afterward murdered. This was done apparently in an excess of religious zeal, although it was claimed by one of the missionaries that it was done in anger at the noise made by the processions.

The seizure and desecration of the image had the same effect on the Chinese as the desecration of an image of the Virgin might have on devout Catholics. The Chinese were maddened and returned with daggers, knives, bamboo sticks and other weapons, a thousand strong.

They fired the buildings of the mission and chased the missionaries into a cave, whence

they dragged them and killed them, with all manner of mutilations and indignities the bodies of the women being stripped and exposed to the derision of the passers-by.

Machle, the missionary, whose wife and daughter were killed, escaped, as did Miss Patterson, by running to the house of the head official of the town, who protected them. The mandarin went to the scene of the burning mission and dispersed the mob.

The Chinese were exceedingly wrought up over the insult to their sacred image, and were urged on to violence by a number of roughs from Canton, who had been foremost there in agitating the boycott against Americans. From the evidence of those with whom I have talked, it would seem that the missionaries acted very unwisely and ill-manneredly in seizing the idol. The Chinese said that in their own country they surely had a right to their own religious customs and ceremonies. They were content to let the foreigners worship as they pleased but reserved the same right for themselves.

Several educated Chinese in Canton to whom I have spoken of the matter talked in the same strain. They said that most of the trouble in China was caused by missionaries offending the religious beliefs of the people, and assuming airs of superiority over the Chinese.

ENGLISH CAPITAL FOR JAPANESE BANK.

The Japan Credit Mobilier, Limited (Nippon Kogyo Ginko), which has been considering the best means to establish connections with capitalists in Europe and America, with a view to facilitating the introduction of foreign capital, has succeeded in arriving at an arrangement with certain influential capitalists in London with the assistance of Mr. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, now in the English metropolis. The Bank has decided to increase its capital by ¥7,500,000, and it has been arranged that the new shares shall be taken up by the London capitalists. By this arrangement foreign capitalists will have a direct interest in the bank, and the issue of bonds by railway companies and other concerns in Japan will be largely facilitated, as Japanese may expect to obtain foreign loans through the bank with much less trouble than hitherto. The authorised capital of the Credit Mobilier, Limited, is ¥10,000,000, of which ¥5,000,000 is now paid up. The decision to increase the capital will be placed before a general meeting in a few days.

LU-HAN RAILWAY OPENED.

SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION.

The opening ceremony of the Lu-han Railway took place on Monday, 13th November at the Yellow River Bridge.

It was a great success.

Trains from Peking and Hankow brought 85 visitors, Chinese and European.

The passage of the train of 25 cars across the immense bridge (which was elaborately decorated for the occasion) evoked keen enthusiasm.

A great banquet was given afterwards on the south bank of the Yellow River.

Sheng Kung-pa presided. Toasts for the success of the enterprise, and congratulations on its promising inauguration, characterised the speeches.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Some time next month should see practically the whole of the ships in the China Squadron at Hongkong under Admiral Sir Gerard Noel who soon relinquishes the command here. The greater part of the fleet is at present on its way from Japan and when it reaches here the squadron will consist of the following ships *Alacrity*, dispatch boat; *Andromeda*, cruiser; *Arun*, and *Dec* torpedo boat destroyers; *Diadem*, first class cruiser; *Erne*, *Ettrick*, and *Eze* torpedo boat destroyers; *Hogue*, cruiser; *Itchen*, torpedo boat destroyer; *Sutlej*, first class cruiser (all coming); *Fame*, *Handy*, and *Hart*, torpedo boat destroyers; *Hecla*, special torpedo vessel; *Janus*, *Otter* *Virago* and *Whiting*, torpedo boat destroyer (all in harbour at present).

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LINCHOW MASSACRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"

Sir,—I have read carefully all the published accounts of the missionary murders at Linchow, with your comments, and having a vivid recollection of the incidents of five years ago, take the liberty of offering you my conclusions for publication.

I have talked with many people, especially Americans, and can assure you that we are all agreed about the folly and mischief of allowing missionaries to take women and children inland. Missionaries themselves cannot well be dispensed with; but it is a duty of all nations to prevent them dragging their women and children into such danger, and a crying scandal until that duty is tackled.

Now with regard to Linchow, you seemed nervous about saying too much about the missionaries' part in the affair; but good taste or not, people (including my American friends in the Colony, are all saying that there is something to be said on both sides; and that Dr. Machle has not shown up very well in the affair at all. It seems a certainty that something was done first to enrage the natives; and the earlier accounts (which Dr. Machle himself naturally would glaze over) were unanimous about the interference with joss. After all, it was only missionary-like to do something of the kind; and they could not be expected to foresee the dreadful consequence. What makes me conclude finally that the people were provoked is the admission that there were no deliberate torturings. The killing was done in a hurry; overdone in fact; just like a crowd does in the South [ern States?] when a negro has deeply offended society. I am quite willing for our government to make it an excuse to kill the boycott. I hope they will; and in spite of recent disclaimers (one quoted to Dr. Machle himself by your Canton correspondent) it is safe to say that some boycott agitation was back of the trouble, to such extent as to make bad worse.

With regards to the allegations made against the Catholics, this is a bad break; and must alienate much sympathy. But I must say it was again missionary-like. Protestant preachers seem to hate the Pope worse than they do the Devil. These charges were made, you may remember, also in 1900 and after; and have done more to discredit missions than any attacks from the non-religious element. There is such an absence of Christian charity about the Baptist's account containing said false charge that I am inclined to mistrust his veracity in other things. These people at farewell meetings usually ring in a lot of gup about glorious martyrdoms and self-sacrifice; although most of us know it means nothing, and that they usually break away with the stuff that they cannot take with them in the saccharine futurity. I don't reckon that against them, because every trade has its own formulæ; but people are saying that Dr. Machle would have shone considerably more as a Christian and a Man if he had stood by Mrs. Machle and his poor little girl to the last, instead of making himself scarce as he seems to have done. If he put them in a safe hiding place—and was satisfied it was safe enough for his own wife and child—he would have felt better stopping with them. The only light so far thrown on this aspect of the case is a statement that he got down a hole that was too small for Mrs. Machle to get through.

As you may have guessed, Sir, from these presents, I am no Christian; and turning the other cheek is not in my line. I want ten Chinese leads for every one of those poor people murdered; and will be disappointed if the people of Linchow are not taught a bloody lesson. That's the first thing to be done; and right away recall all women and children from the missions. That will reduce the number of men missionaries, but I can't say that will worry—yours respectfully,

ARGUS.

JAPAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAY LOANS.

The *Osaka Shimpō* publishes the following remarks of an official in Tokyo on the introduction of foreign capital by railway companies:—

"The primary object of the Government in adopting the Railway Mortgage Law is to accomplish the improvement and development of the railway system of the Empire. Consequently, the Government earnestly hopes that negotiations for foreign loans now in progress between Japanese railway companies and the foreign syndicates should succeed. But in case the rate of interest and other details of the terms of the loans agreed upon are prejudicial to the spirit of the law in question, or the money so raised is in any way misapplied, the authorities will not give their approval to the loan contract. No railway company has yet officially applied for the approval of such a contract. The terms of the loan," concluded the official, "agreed upon by the Kwansai Railway Company may be taken as an example of a satisfactory arrangement."

Negotiations for foreign loans by the Kyushu and Sanyo Railway Companies are still in progress. The amount of the loan desired by the Sanyo Railway is said to be ¥20,000,000, and the amount required by the Kyushu Railway ¥15,000,000. In the case of the Sanyo Railway, capitalists wish to fix the rate of interest at 5 per cent., but the Sanyo Company desire that it should not be more than 4½ per cent., the same as agreed upon by the Kwansai Railway. The Hankoku Railway requires ¥4,000,000, and if the Sanyo Railway succeeds in negotiating ¥20,000,000 at 4½ per cent., the company, it is said, intends to transfer ¥4,000,000 to the Hankoku Railway.

THE MANCHURIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The three telegrams following are from the *N.-C. Daily News*—

Peking, 9th November.

His Highness Prince Ching and their Excellencies Chu Hung-chi, Grand Councillor, and Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, have been appointed by special Imperial Edict Imperial High Commissioners with plenary powers, and their Excellencies Tang Shao-yi, Senior Deputy Vice-President of the Shaugpu, and Chu Pao-fay, Acting Junior Councillor of the Waiwupu, Assistant High Commissioners, to negotiate with the Japanese and Russian Plenipotentiaries regarding matters concerning the three Manchurian provinces.

Tientsin, 10th November.

His Excellency Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, newly appointed an Imperial High Commissioner with the Japanese and Russian Plenipotentiaries concerning Manchurian matters, left this city by special train for Peking, the place for the negotiations this morning at 9 o'clock.

Tokyo, 10th November.

The *Kokumin* says that Baron Komura will endeavour to obtain an extension of the principle of the Open Door and equal opportunity for all, besides arranging about the railway transfer and the lease of Liaotung.

INDIAN MERCHANTS KNIGHTED

In connection with the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, the honour of knighthood has been conferred on Mr. Sassoon J. David, Sheriff of Bombay.

Sir Sassoon J. David is the senior partner of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay, and of S. J. David & Co., Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.

Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, head of the well-known firm of E. Pabany, has had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by His Majesty King Edward. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim has long been a prominent figure in the public life of Bombay, and only a few months ago presented to the City a sum of three lakhs of rupees towards erecting a museum and fine art gallery as a permanent memorial of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chinese "Cyruses" who are going abroad to study foreign systems of government are to be accompanied by eighteen selected students, whose expenses are to be paid by public subscription.

The British Minister has notified the Waiwupu that if the agitation to keep out foreign capital from China is not checked he will advise his Government to adopt remedial measures without consulting China.

It is now believed that the fire and explosion on the *Mikasa* were due to the decomposition of cordite in the magazine. This, it may be remembered, was suggested at the time in a *Daily Press* editorial.

The *N.-C. Daily News* learns that in response to H. E. Chao Eih-hsun's telegraphic desire, Prince Ching has decided to engage a Japanese financial adviser to consolidate the financial administration of Manchuria.

The Russian Minister having made persistent demands for concessions in the New Dominion, Prince Ching asked the British Minister's moral support but was told, according to the *Nanfangpao*, that so long as British interests in Tibet and India were not assailed, no part would be taken in the discussion.

The *Courier de Tientsin*, speaking for the European powers, says:—"We do not claim special commercial or territorial privileges for our race; our greatest privilege is that of the superiority of our civilisation." And in the same article it remarks of the Japanese: "We do despise their foolish pretension at being something better than others!" Poor human nature again!

A plaintiff in a summary case stepped into the witness box at the Supreme Court on Nov. 13, his Honour the Puisne Judge asked: "Has he got any money left?" "Yes," replied Mr. Amada, his solicitor. "Well, he must have robbed somebody," retorted Mr. Wise, "we robbed him when he was young." We are at a loss to know whether this cryptic saying of the witty judge was meant to implicate bench or bar or both.

The Butterflies of Hongkong and South-East China are receiving literary and pictorial attention. Mr. J. C. Kershaw, F.S.S., F.Z.S., of Macao, is writing a popular account of our local diurnal lepidoptera, which so far have only been briefly listed. Superb plates, coloured from fresh local specimens by Hentschel, are being printed in London. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., are the publishers, and from them we have just received Part I of what promises to be a work invaluable to naturalists.

The Belgian Minister at Peking has lodged a strong protest against the agreement arrived at between Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and the British Government in respect of the loan for the Hankow-Canton railway. The reason given (according to a Peking wire in the *N.-C. Daily News*) is that there was a stipulation with Belgium that, in case the United States abandoned the concession, Belgium should first be consulted. Throughout the discussion the French Minister is being consulted by the Belgian Minister, with the object of securing similar rights for France and Belgium.

According to what is published by the *Osaka Mainichi* as the result of investigations made by certain authorities, the total amount of Japanese domestic bonds purchased by foreigners in the past few months reached the large total of ¥149,000,000 in round figures at the end of September last. The following is a list of the securities purchased:—

Treasury bonds	¥132,778,650
Tobacco bonds	4,189,300
Consolidated public loan	3,768,900
War loan bonds	1,862,250
Five per cent. bonds	2,758,150
Tokyo city bonds	187,600
Osaka waterworks bonds	322,500
Osaka harbour works bonds	3,089,300
Yokohama waterworks bonds	222,100
Yokohama city bonds	80,900
Kobe waterworks bonds	633,400

Of the above total English capitalists hold ¥126,591,150 (including ¥110,801,550 of the Treasury bonds), Americans ¥13,323,825, Germans ¥4,794,825, French ¥2,784,400, and the capitalists of other countries ¥2,425,850.

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

CANTON, 4th November, 1905.—7th Crop.—So far the prospects of this crop are promising. Long-reels.—A better feeling prevailed at the beginning of the fortnight, which led to a fair amount of business; but transactions have been checked the last few days by the rise in Exchange. Filatures 16/18, as well as fine sizes and "Natives" have attracted much attention. From sales made we quote: Fils. Kun Wa Lun 9/11 at \$905; Wing Cheong Sing 11/13 at \$860 (2nd and 3rd crops); Kum Lun Tai 11/13, 13/15 (3rd crop); Kum Lun Cheong 10/12 at \$860; Chee Chung Wo 13/15 at \$840; Tien Po Hang 11/13 at \$830; (2nd and 3rd crops); Tack Cheong Sing 16/18 at \$790; Chung Sun Hang 16/18 at \$790; Shun Kee 16/18 at \$780; Po Key Cheong 18/22 at \$755; best 3me. ordre. 11/13-13/15-14/18 at prices varying between \$742 and \$750. Short-reels.—There has been a little more enquiry for this kind from one or two quarters, and a few lots have been placed on the basis of \$830 and \$820 for Hau King Lun 14/16 and Miu Sie Lun 14/16 respectively. Waste Silk.—Prices are well upheld in the producing districts by the smallness of supplies; consequently buyers and sellers remain apart. Stock of Silk in Canton: 4,000 Bales.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Son's Circular, dated Shanghai, 18th November, 1905, states:—The Home markets are quiet, Gold Kiling is quoted in London at 12/-. Raw silk.—A few purchases of Tsatlees are recorded, but dealers are reluctant to reduce their prices to the yet lower level now necessary to counteract the higher rates of Exchange which prevail. Hand Filatures and Steam Filatures are neglected. Waste Silk.—About 1900 piculs have changed hands since our last issue. Among the settlements are: Honan at Tls. 79 to 80 Shantung Long Waste Tls. 24½ to 27 for whole bales. Wozie Pierced Cocoons (98 per cent. Silk) at Tls. 70.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 17th Nov.—The prices are going downward, market being dull.

Shekloong, No. 1, White	\$8.65 to \$8.70 pcl.
Do. " 2, White	7.70 to 7.75 "
Do. " 1, Brown	6.80 to 6.85 "
Do. " 2, Brown	6.45 to 6.50 "
Swatow, No. 1, White	8.40 to 8.45 "
Do. " 2, White	7.70 to 7.75 "
Do. " 1, Brown	6.60 to 6.65 "
Do. " 2, Brown	6.40 to 6.45 "
Foochow Sugar Candy	12.55 to 12.50 "
Shekloong	11.05 to 11.10 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 7th Nov.—Good harvest has been reaped and the prices are declining.

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.60 to \$2.65
" Round, good quality	3.70 to 3.75
" Long	3.68 to 3.95
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	3.10 to 3.15
" Garden, " No. 1	3.40 to 3.45
" White	3.80 to 3.85
" Fine Cargo	4.10 to 4.15

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 17th November.

Quotations are:—Allow'ce net to 1 catty.

Malwa New	\$1080 to — per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1140 to — do.
Malwa Older	\$1180 to — do.
Malwa V. Old	\$1250 to — do.
Persian fine quality	\$1150 to — do.
Persian extra fine	\$1200 to — do.
Patna New	\$960 to — per chest.
Patna Old	\$960 to — do.
Benares New	\$940 to — do.
Benares Old	\$940 to — do.

COAL.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their Coal Report of Nov. 17th, state that 17 steamers are expected at Hongkong with a total of 87,900 tons of coal. Since November 4th 8 steamers have arrived with a total of 26,160 tons of coal. The market generally rules much firmer. Quotations:—

Cardiff	\$15.00 \$16.00 ex-ship, nominal.
Australian	\$10.00 \$11.00 ex-ship, steady.
Yubari Lump	\$12.00 nominal.
Miki Lump	\$11.00 to \$12.00 steady.
Moji Lump	\$10.00 to \$11.00 ex-ship steady.
Akaike Lump	\$10.50 to \$11.00 steady.

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 17th November.—Only a small parcel of New Season was placed, otherwise market quiet. Stock about 3,000 bales.

Bombay	\$18.00 to \$19.00 per pcl.
Bengal (New), Rangoon	18.00 to 23.00 "
and Dacca	"
Shanghai and Japanese	26.00 to 27.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo	26.00 to 27.00 "

Reported sales 3,000 bales.

YARN.

Mr. Eduljee, in his Report, dated Hongkong, 17th November, says:—There is no important business yet to report in this market, but as harvesting in the country approaches completion demand cannot be far off. In the meantime prices have further declined \$2 per bale, and as there are no large buyers in the market, values may be considered entirely nominal. Silver is still advancing, and on resumption of demand the tone of exchange will be a potent factor in determining the attitude of buyers, and the readjustment of prices. Bombay continues steady.

With a steady stream of receipts stocks continue to increase, and before the close of the year we may expect a further heavy addition thereto. Sales of the interval aggregate 2,233 bales, receipts amount to 22,635, and stocks estimated at 78,000 bales.

Local Manufacture:—No business is reported.

Japanese Yarn:—Firm though quiet.

Raw Cotton:—There is no life in the market whatever, despite a concession in rates of from \$1 to \$2 per picul. Indian descriptions, both new and old, are very difficult to place and no business can be induced. Stocks about 2,900 bales old and 175 bales new Bengals. In China kinds sales of 150 bales Shanghai at \$25 to \$24 are reported. Stock 790 bales. We quote to-day Bengals \$20 to \$23 and China \$23 to \$25.

Exchange on India has continued to advance and shows an advance of 6 points during the interval, closing steady at Rs. 153½ for T/T and Rs. 154 for Post. On Shanghai 71½ and on Japan 100½.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 11th instant, viz:—

Indian:—Market weak and declining, depreciation in values 2 to 3 Taels, total sales 4,000 bales, estimated stock 80,000 bales.

Japanese:—Total sales 1,500 bales on the basis of Tls. 91½ to 97 for No. 16s and Tls. 102 to 106 for No. 20s, prices showing a decline of 2 to 3 Taels.

Local:—No business is reported.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 9th November, 1905, states:—Since writing our last circular the usual Autumn Race Holidays have taken place, but even this is not sufficient excuse for the present state of the import market. From all sides we hear the same remarks that business is practically at a standstill, added to which is the fact that clearances are far from good. News from the different consuming districts are very meagre and not encouraging. Newchwang having recently taken more than the market there evidently wanted and is now suffering in consequence, while the other Northern market, Tientsin, is doing very little. From the River Ports there are a few orders for Indian spinnings and we hear that there has been a large fire in Hankow which will not tend to improve the present bad state of affairs there. The Manchester market still continues to advance and we have been informed that prices have advanced three pence per piece during the past fortnight. Needless to say we have not heard of any buying for this market, but the advance seems to have taken place in sympathy with the advance of Cotton in Liverpool where Mid-Orleans is now quoted 6.15d. and Egyptian 8½d. This tends to confirm the recent estimates of the American Cotton Crop and even now ten and a half million bales is put down as a very full quantity. Shipments from England for the fortnight ending 27th October amounted to twenty-three million yards. The Yarn market keeps very quiet, there being no business in local spinnings while Japan yarns have only been dealt in to the extent of 1,000 bales at declining rates. Locally cotton inclines to be firmer. Piece Goods.—Our report on the market this week is really to comment on the

Auction sales, as the only business we have heard of is a sale of 81b. Beaver Jeans at Tls. 3.25, 101b. Beaver Jeans at Tls. 4.40 and a few Lion No. 12 Black Lastings at Tls. 14.75, but we doubt very much if any of them were done direct with importers. At Auction prices did not show any marked difference one way or another although at to-day's sales there were a few makes went at rather better rates. White Shirts did not go well and the same can be said of the Black Cotton Italians. Prices for Camlets were rather better but those for Long Ells went slightly lower. For Spanish Stripes prices were much the same as last week. Cotton Yarn.—Indian. As demand is restricted to the River Ports, business has been very quiet and the sales announced only amount to 1,744 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 17th November.—The prices ruling are as follows:—

COTTON YARN—

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20	\$90.00 to \$128.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24	140.00 to 160.00
" 22 to 24	160.00 to 165.00
" 28 to 32	167.50 to 175.00
" 38 to 42	180.00 to 190.00

Reported sales 4,000 bales.

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.20 to 2.25
7 lbs.	2.30 to 2.40
8.4 lbs.	3.00 to 4.00
9 to 10 lbs.	4.10 to 5.30
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.80 to 3.00
58 to 60 "	3.10 to 3.60
64 to 66 "	3.80 to 5.40
Fine	6.10 to 8.00
Book-folds	5.30 to 8.10
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.80 to 1.00
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	2.20 to 2.30
7lbs. (32 ")	2.70 to 3.00
6lbs. (32 "), Mexs.	2.25 to 2.70
7lbs. (32 ")	2.90 to 3.20
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	3.25 to 3.80
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ "	5.10 to 8.00
to 14 lbs.)	

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs. } 1.75 to 3.70

per yard

Brocades—Dyed	0.13½ to 0.15
Chintzes—Assorted	0.09 to 0.30
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.23 to 0.45
Velveteens—18 in.	0.21 to 0.25

per dozen

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.52 to 1.00

WOOLLENS—

per yard

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	0.63 to 2.00
German	—
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.20 to 3.00

per piece

Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-9 lbs.	7.75 to 8.90
Assorted	7.90 to 9.05
Camlets—Assorted	20.00 to 31.00
Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches	18.00 to 21.00
Assorted	—
Orleans—Plain, 31 in.	—

per lb.

Blankets—5 to 12 lbs. 0.60 to 1.50

METALS—

per picul.

Iron—Nail Rod	4.10 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.)	4.05 to —
Swedish Bar	4.50 to —
Small Round Rod	4.40 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.	6.50 to —
Wire, 16/25 oz.	9.50 to —
Wire Rope, Old	3.00 to —
Lead, L.B. & Co. and Hole Chop	9.50 to —
Australian	9.30 to —
Yellow M'tal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	40.50 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	40.50 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz.	40.50 to —
Composition Nails	61.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	38.50 to —
Tin	87.00 to —

per box

Tin-Plates 69.0 to —

per cwt. case

Steel ½ to ¾ 5.80 to —

per picul

Quicksilver 118.00 to —

per box

Window Glass 5.50 to —

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORT.

Per M. M. Co.'s steamer *Salazie*, sailed on 14th November. For Marseilles:—195 bales raw silk, 300 bales waste silk, 136 bales pierced cocoons, 4 cases silk piece goods, 125 packages tea, 42 packages human hair, 7 cases ylang ylang, 4 cases hats, 16th packages wood mats, 6 packages sundries. For Paris:—15 cases porcelain. For Lyons:—240 bales raw silk. For Milan:—75 bales raw silk. For Buenos Ayres:—53 packages tea, 7 packages sundries. For Reunion:—34 packages provisions.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 17th November.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer 2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 2 0/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 2 0/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2 1/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2 1/8
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2 1/8

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand 250
Credits 4 months' sight 263

ON GERMANY.—On demand

..... 210 1/2

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand 50 1/2

Credits, 60 days' sight 51

ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer

..... 153 1/2

Bank, on demand 154

ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer

..... 153 1/2

Bank, on demand 154

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight

..... 7 1/2

Private, 30 days' sight 7 1/2

ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand

..... 100 1/2

ON MANILA.—On demand

..... 101

ON SINGAPORE.—On demand

..... 6 p.c. pm

ON BATAVIA.—On demand

..... 123 1/2

ON HAIPHONG.—On demand

..... 1 1/2 p.c. pm

ON SAIGON.—On demand

..... 1 p.c. pm

ON BANGKOK.—On demand

..... 61

SEVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate

..... \$9 65

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael

..... \$51.80

BAR SILVER, per oz.

..... 29 1/2

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 17th November, 1905.—We have nothing to add to the introductory remarks in our last circular. The same causes towards weakness in rates continues to effect our market, in fact, with a further rise in sterling exchange the effects are becoming more accentuated.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been on offer during the week in small lots at reduced rates without inducing buyers to come to the front, and we have no business to report. The market closes with sellers at \$9 1/2. Nationals unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been offering at \$760 and Cantons at \$330, but only a few sales have resulted. China Traders have been fixed in a small way at \$90, and more shares are on offer at that rate. Yangtszes and North Chinas unchanged and without local business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—With the exception of a few odd lots of China Fires at \$88 we have nothing to report under this heading. Hongkongs have ruled weak with sellers at \$340 and no business.

SHIPPING.—A demand from Shanghai sent our market up to \$98, after small sales at \$96 1/2, \$97 and \$97 1/2. At time of writing Shanghai rates coming in firmer (at Tls. 71), buyers rule the market at \$98. Douglasses have been enquired for pretty freely as high as \$34, but no shares seem to be available. Star Ferries (old) have changed hands at quotation, also China-Manilas, but both stocks close with sellers.

REFINERIES.—The market for China Sugars continues dull and we have no business to report. Luzons have changed hands at \$14 1/2 and \$14.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue out of favour and small sales have been effected at \$175 and \$174, the latter sale was, however, of a more or less forced character and cannot be taken as a general one. Kowloon Wharves have changed hands at \$109 1/2 and \$109, closing quiet at the latter rate. New Amoy Docks and Farnhams have ruled steady at quotations and without any local business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have receded to \$126 after small sales at \$127. Kowloon Lands are enquired for at \$40, but no shares are available. Hotels have been placed at \$148, \$148 1/2 and \$149 1/2, closing with sellers at \$150. Humphreys have found buyers at \$12 1/2 and a few more could be placed at that rate. West Points unchanged and without business.

COTTON MILLS.—With the exception of small sales of Hongkongs at \$14, we have no changes or business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have declined to \$11 and old Star Ferries to \$26 without sales. China Providents have been negotiated to some extent at \$9.40 and \$9.52 closing at the former rate. Fenwicks (new) have found buyers at \$24 1/2 and close steady at that. Electrics (old) are wanted at \$15 while new shares have been placed at \$9 1/2. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Alhambra	\$200	\$100, buyers
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$905, sellers
National B. of China	£5	£38, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$7
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$11, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$9 1/2
China Provident	\$10	\$9.40, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 55, buyers
Hongkong	\$10	\$14, sales
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 45
Laon Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 60
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 250
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$17 1/2, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
Farnham, B. & Co.	Tls. 100	Tls. 141, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$109, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$175, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6 1/2	\$17
Shanghai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 197 1/2, sellers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$26, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$24 1/2, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$29 1/2, sales & sel.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$175, buyers
Do. New	\$5	\$15, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$9 1/2, sales
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$215
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$150, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$50	\$235
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$152
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$14, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$330, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$88, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$90, sellers
North China	\$25	\$340, sellers
Union	\$100	Tls. 90 1/2
Yangtze	\$60	\$760, sellers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$172 1/2
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$126, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$12 1/2, sales & buy.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	\$40, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	Tls. 122
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$55, sellers
Rauhs	18 10	\$490
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$3 1/2
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$5, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$216, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$144
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$20, sales & sellers
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$34, buyers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$10	\$26 1/2, sellers
Shell Transport Co.	£1	\$98, buyers
Do. Preference	£10	25s., sellers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$28, 10s.
Do. New	\$5	\$32, buyers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$5 1/2	\$24 1/2, sellers
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$50
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$20, sellers
Do. New	\$3	\$8, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries		\$7 1/2
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$36
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$11 1/2, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$6 1/2, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$13 1/2, sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$9
Do. Founders	\$10	\$160

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., of Shanghai, in their Share Report for the week ending the 9th Nov., 1905, state:—Business has practically been at a standstill these last three days owing to the Races, and there is very little to report. The T. T. rate on London to-day is 2/9 1/2. Banks.—H. & S. Banks have changed hands at \$907 1/2 ex. 7 1/2, and the latest London quotation is £93. There are sellers at \$210. Marine and Fire Insurance.—No business reported. Shipping.—Indo-Chinas. The market opened on the 2nd with sales for November at Tls. 68 1/2 and 69 1/2 for December; no other transaction reported since. Shanghai Tugs. Preference shares at Tls. 47 and ordinary at Tls. 56. Docks and Wharves.—S. C. Farnham, Boyds. The market opened on the 2nd at Tls. 143 for November, Tls. 144 and 144 1/2 for December, Tls. 149 1/2 and 150 for March. On the 3rd a single transaction took place at Tls. 143 for November and no other business has been reported since. S. & H. Wharf Co. changed hands at Tls. 195, 197 1/2 for cash on the 2nd and 3rd, and on the 4th rose to Tls. 200. For December Tls. 197 1/2, 200 and 202 1/2, and for March Tls. 205, 203 1/2 and 207 1/2. Sugars.—No business. Mining.—Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. at Tls. 9 1/2, and Weihaiwei Golds at \$10. Lands.—Shanghai Lands remain at Tls. 122, four transactions reported, Industrial.—Laon Kung Mows at Tls. 60 cash and 61 for December. Internationals at Tls. 45 cash. A single transaction is reported in Paper and Pulp at Tls. 151 1/2 cash. Langkats have declined to Tls. 237, and 237 1/2 cash, Tls. 240, 242 1/2, 245 November, Tls. 245, 247 1/2, 242 1/2, 240 December, and Tls. 255, 256, 250 March. Stores and Hotels.—Astor House at \$28, and H. des Col. at Tls. 17 for December. Miscellaneous.—No business. Loans and Debentures.—No business.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 17th November.—Freights Co.s wise remain about the same as last reported. From Java to Hongkong, 27 1/2 cents last for wet and 20 cents per picul offering for dry sugar. From Saigon to Philippines, 27 cents last; to North Coast Java, four steamers have been closed at 22 cents to 26 cents per picul. From Newchwang to Canton, 25 cents per picul last. From South Japan coal port to Hongkong, \$1.40; to Singapore, \$1.60; to Shanghai, \$1.70 per ton. Hongay to Hongkong, \$1.40 per ton. The following are the settlement:—

Progress—German steamer, 799 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 25 cents per picul.
Wingsang—British steamer, 1,517 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 25 cents per picul.
Eiger—Norwegian steamer, 874 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 25 cents per picul.
Clara Jensen—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 26 cents per picul.
Germania—German steamer, 1,714 tons, Chinkiang to Canton, \$10,000 lump sum.
Royalist—British steamer, 2,024 tons, Hongay to Hongkong, \$1.40 per ton.
An Indo China Navigation Co.s' steamer, Saigon to one port North Coast Java, 23 cents per picul.
Royal—German steamer, 1,237 tons, Saigon to one port North Coast Java, 25 cents per picul.
Tholma—Norwegian steamer, 1,187 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 27 cents per picul.
Dr. Hans Jurg Klaer—Norwegian steamer, 691 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 27 cents per picul.
Bourbon—French steamer, 907 tons, Saigon to Philippines, 27 cents per picul.
Decima—German steamer, 794 tons, monthly, three months, at \$5,000 per month.

FREIGHT.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of the 9th Nov., 1905, states:—The amount of cargo offering for the Continent remains about the same. For New York, via Suez, the last few boats have done very well, but from now on we look for a decrease in the amount of cargo going forward until the Winter season commences, as the Tea is about finished. Coastwise.—The market has shown a slight improvement since our last, owing mainly to the lack of small steamers, most of which have been taken up for Vladivostock. Coal rates have been as high as \$1.75, and offers on this basis are still in the market, with almost no steamers to take advantage of them. Until the tonnage is released from Vladivostock the rates will probably continue to improve.

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

November—

ARRIVALS.

- 12, Ploen, German str., from Wakamatsu.
 12, Wray Castle, British str., from Amoy.
 13, Alexander, Amr. str., from Cavite.
 13, Bourbon, French str., from Manila.
 13, Curonia, Russian str., from Saigon.
 13, General Alava, Amr. str., from Shanghai.
 13, Hinsang, British str., from Java.
 13, Holstein, German str., from Kebao.
 13, Kwangse, British str., from Chefoo.
 13, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
 13, Prinz Sigismund, Ger. str., from Kobe.
 13, Salazie, French str., from Shanghai.
 13, Tonkin, French str., from Marseilles.
 13, Vorwarts, German str., from Swatow.
 13, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
 13, Nubia, German str., from New York.
 14, Amara, British str., from Canton.
 14, Arratoon Apar, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
 14, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 14, Glenfarg, British str., from London.
 14, Hyades, American str., from Manila.
 14, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 14, Lucia Vittoria, Italian str., from Swatow.
 14, Ohio, U.S. battleship, from Shanghai.
 14, Palma, British str., from London.
 14, Pitsanulok, German str., from Bangkok.
 14, Sithonia, German str., from Hamburg.
 15, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
 15, Foochow, British str., from Canton.
 15, Haimun, British str., from Coast Ports.
 15, Hyson, British str., from Liverpool.
 15, Pronto, Norwegian str., from Haiphong.
 15, Siam, Danish str., from Singapore.
 15, Siam, British str., from Singapore.
 15, Tartar, British str., from Vancouver.
 15, Zambesi, British str., from Bombay.
 16, Arun, British tor.-bt., from Nagasaki.
 16, Coningsby, British str., from Moji.
 16, Dee, British tor.-bt., from Nagasaki.
 16, Erne, British tor.-bt., from Nagasaki.
 16, Ettrick, British tor.-bt., from Nagasaki.
 16, Exe, British tor.-bt., from Nagasaki.
 16, Glenogle, British str., from Rangoon.
 16, Hilary, German str., from Kiauchau.
 16, Itohen, British tor.-bt., from Nagasaki.
 16, Kansu, British str., from Canton.
 16, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Canton.
 16, Tientsin, British str., from Chiakiang.
 16, Vimeira, British str., from Moji.
 16, Yochow, British str., from Shanghai.

November— DEPARTURES.

- 12, Heim, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 12, K. Park, British str., for Durban.
 13, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 13, Ischia, Italian str., for Bombay.
 13, Kansu, British str., for Canton.
 13, Kwongsang, British str., for Canton.
 13, Vorwarts, German str., for Hoihow.
 14, Atholl, British str., for Singapore.
 14, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 14, Kaifong, British str., for Manila.
 14, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 14, Nubia, German str., for Taku.
 14, Prinz Sigismund, Ger. str., for Sydney.
 14, Salazie, French str., for Europe.
 14, Shaohsing, British str., for Shanghai.
 14, Tonkin, French str., for Shanghai.
 14, Wuhu, British str., for Ningpo.
 15, Emprs. of India, Brit. str., for Vancouver.
 15, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.
 15, Namsang, British str., from Calcutta.
 15, Palma, British str., for Yokohama.
 15, Promise, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 15, Royalist, British str., for Hongay.
 15, Samsen, German str., for Bangkok.
 15, Wray Castle, British str., for New York.
 16, Dagmar, German str., for Bangkok.
 16, Foochow, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 16, Hyson, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, Siam, Danish str., for Shanghai.
 16, Tholma, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 16, Tientsin, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Eastern*, from Australia for Hongkong, Mr. G. S. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Ford and 2 children, Mr. S. Yamamoto, Mons. and Mme. Clark, Monsrs Boulard and Lefebure, Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Ramckler, Messrs. J. Ramandas and Kishimband; for Shanghai, Misses Kimpton, J. Sarjeant, L. Reid, E. Giles,

F. McCulloch, Mrs. Arnott and child and Mr. J. G. Smith; for Kobe, Major Ma u da, Messrs. C. Asano and A. J. Morton; for Yokohama, Mr. F. Bonson, Dr. C. E. Rice, Mr. Ira D. Morton, Miss Colburn Mayne, Miss A. Colburn Mayne, Mrs. and Miss Hicks, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Tayui and 6 children, Mrs. Garry and child.

Per *Tean*, from Manila, Miss E. R. Collins, Miss L. J. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Cowstock, General and Mrs. Carter, Messrs. F. T. Gallweg, D. Earnshaw, E. I. Totten, H. W. Andrews, Andrews, C. M. Sparrow, R. I. Monohan, E. T. Harris, F. R. de Velazquez, F. C. Trieto, Gerarda Matulead, F. A. Hillgraw and I. Yamakawa.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Levy, Miss Chrystal, Misses Phillips (2), Misses Coleman (2), Miss Flora Barnes, Miss Maud Beatty, Miss May Rose, Messrs. Wm. Green, Sam. Rowley, Chas. Weatherly, Bert Bradley, Tolentina, Erich Wallman and Zorrilla Musical Comedy Co.

Per *Prinz Sigismund*, for Hongkong from Kobe, Mr. Lionel Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Merless, Messrs. S. Takita and N. Joshida; for Sydney, from Yokohama, Mrs. D. Lenz and child; from Kobe, Mr. T. Tonohara.

Per *Salazie*, for Hongkong from Shanghai, Messrs. Coolidge, Asbart, Mitchell Consul and Mrs. Kahn and infant, Messrs. Bastien, Miles, Cohen, Simons, Gozzo, Levy, Kondamall, Towardau, Ilima, Yoshida, Titto and Isaac; for Saigon from Kobe, Messrs. V. Oyama, Y. Oyama, Handelsmann and Germann; from Shanghai, Mr. Beyole Marcoll; for Singapore from Yokohama, Messrs. Pherson, Bayamal, Midzuns, Kerajinall, Chotirmall Hashimoto, Frost, Woods, Kitamo, Misses Nakon and Iwanto, Messrs. Koyama, Mamilie, Miss M. Loud, Messrs. Moudon, Toloran, Libaran, Ross and Andrews; for Port Said from Shanghai, Messrs. Coremelis and Burkes; for Marseilles from Yokohama, Messrs. Lombard and Pricunt; from Kobe, Miss Wilson; from Shanghai, Messrs. Geoffrey, E. Delouch, L. Delouch, Misses J. Delouch, de Ghori, Mr. and Mrs. de Jony and 3 sons, Messrs. Coulter, Rillet Marcel and Basli.

Per *Tonkin*, for Hongkong from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Andres Marroig, Rev. Drua's, Frere Joseph Betin and Mr. R. Campos; from Colombo, Mr. Douglas Mill, Miss Watkinson; from Singapore, Messrs. W. Menke, C. Rey, Issue, Mohihas, Nagai and Oheda; from Saigon, Messrs. Ferdinand Musso, L. O. Okunnela, John Lemer and A. Kolmatze; for Shanghai from Marseilles, Mrs. Racine and infant, Messrs. Otto Hoessler, de Beckmann, Lecointre, da Beauregard, Louis Tsu, Doherty, Maynier, Rev. Blois, Mr. Collour, Mrs. Sirot Boutet, Comtesse de Nully and daughter and Mr. C. Ewens; from Port Said, Messrs. J. Zacharias and Ph. Concolidis; from Colombo, Mr. B. Rubino, Miss Asterbermutter and Mr. Petrokowski; from Singapore, Messrs. Joseph Katz, Hiramatsu and R. M. Thomson; from Saigon, Messrs. G. Triolo and I. Lakion; for Kobe from Singapore, Mr. Tseyeneki and Mrs. Suniye; for Yokohama from Marseilles, Mrs. Fesson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bonheim and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bronheim and 2 children, Mrs. Blum, Messrs. Haime and Dreyfus; from Colombo, Mr. A. Ruinat.

Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Mr. A. J. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Stenfield, Messrs. Charles Bryan, W. A. Kemper, Alfred David, Dr. Pedro Robledo, Dr. G. F. Freeman, Messrs. Charles F. Haseltine, J. C. Dare, J. P. Bromfield, F. G. P. Gallwey, N. C. Vestal and U. Ballesteros.

Per *Tartar*, from Vancouver, Miss H. Atwood, Messrs. W. Bennett, J. Bradshaw, A. R. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Mr. W. Evenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Huber and infant, Mr. R. R. Tandon, Mrs. F. Rich, Miss Russell and Mr. S. R. Wagner; from Yokohama, Miss MacSloy, Capt. Paxton, Mr. J. Rosenthal, Major Crawford, Col. Tulloch, Capt. and Miss Barnes-Lawrence and child, Miss Barnes-Lawrence, Mr. J. Stiven, Miss Lloyd Thomas; from Kobe, Mrs. L. M. Ann and infant; from Shanghai, Messrs. Wm. Jones, G. W. Chaplin, Misses C. A. Chaplin and Edith Scott, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Stickle and Mr. A. Blanckensee.

DEPARTED.

Per *Prinzess Alice*, for Hamburg, &c., Mr. E. Agar, Miss Anderson, Mr. Ante, Baron von Babo, Mrs. Geo. McBain, Misses McBain, Daisy and Vera McBain, Masters George, Willie,

Cecil, Nevill and Teddy McBain, Mr. M. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Barnes, Dr. and Mrs. Bechinger, Mr. Bibby, Mr. and Mrs. Biggen, Messrs. E. Blake, Blowers, Bliso, Blunt, Miss Boetfeld, Messrs. Benker, R. Bohme, C. B. Bowmann, Mrs. G. S. Bradley, Mr. Bregoonel, Miss Bretfield, Mr. W. Breithaupt, Mr. and Mrs. Brockmann, Rev. C. C. Brown, Baron Brugge, Mr. and Mrs. Buchheister and child, Messrs. Berndt, P. Camperio, Carr, S. Charlwood, Chotermall, Mrs. Conolly, Miss Cowl, Messrs. Collmann, van Daalen Wetters, G. M. Dare, Miss K. S. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and child, Messrs. Eriksen, F. Ferrier, Mrs. Forster, Messrs. Fraug, Freemann, W. Freundlich, Mr. and Mrs. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Gipperich and child, Miss Gittins, Messrs. S. Y. Glover, Goh, Goldweir, W. H. Grant, Miss F. Grewe, Messrs. Guisanni, Guy, Dr. Gunther, Mr. Hancock, Capt. Hamer, Mr. A. Hardt, Miss Hattrein, Messrs. Henderson, Henschel, Hodgson, I. B. Hohler, C. J. P. Holm, Hosmann, Hoste, Hyde, M. G. Hyne, F. G. Jack, Jafney, John Jeremiah, Mrs. Jones, Messrs. Junkermann, Kaneko, Miss E. Kaithus, Mr. Katchi, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kinder, Mr. P. van Klaven, Dr. and Mrs. Knappe, Mr. H. L. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Knowles and child, Messrs. P. Komor, Jr., C. L. Kraus, Lemmen, Miss Legergren, Messrs. G. Leuring, B. S. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Luettich, Capt. Lubbert, Messrs. Lawrence, Lange, Miss E. Maertens, Mr. and Mrs. Manie, Mr. and Mrs. Masao and children, Mr. Matsukata, Mrs. N. May, Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. Messere, Messrs. A. Mohl, Moir and child, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Morant, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, Mr. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Neumeister, Miss Norton, Messrs. Nakamura, C. W. Perkins, Plowright, Mrs. E. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Raabe, Mr. D. Ramandas, Dr. and Mrs. Rapp and child, Mr. and Mrs. Peinders, Messrs. Reinhardt, Ing. Rendenbach, I. M. Robbins, L. Rosenfeldt, Mrs. Russich, Messrs. Reichardt, Scheitlin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Schinzinger, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schubart and children, Mrs. Seitz, Mr. Shigetomi, Mrs. Emily E. F. Skeel, Mrs. Sleeper and children, Mrs. Smith, Messrs. C. B. Smith, Henry Smith, Miss v. Sommoggy, Major von Stetten, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and child, Cpts. Stolberg and A. Street, Messrs. S untz, Ing. Stein, Schafer, Takaoka, P. B. Toye, Thaester, Miss Vaughan, Mr. Vasel, Miss Walter, Mr. Washburn, Major v. Weise, Mr. Wolff, Mrs. Wright, Messrs. Joseph Wurzer, A. Zuur and Zuur.

Per *Tonkin*, for Shanghai, Capt. Chr. Rafen, Messrs. Chr. Nouchen, Emil Fescher, K. Okuyama, T. Sumu, Paul Klynen and A. Andersen; for Yokohama, Mr. F. Bonnet.

Per *Salazie*, for Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Dupuis, Messrs. Kodumal and D. Ramandas; for Singapore, Messrs. David Jamson, Auguste Baumann, Rouff Marcel, G. S. Hope and Miss Lofferty; for Batavia, Miss L. Meyenberg; for Marseilles, Messrs. de Traz, Delgney de Malavas, Mr. and Mrs. I. K. Panoff, Messrs. Louis Santos, Mauvel Reguera, Alfred David, Ulfano Ballesteros, Dr. and Mrs. Silanone Ipin.

Per *Prinz Sigismund*, for Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Messrs. F. Ehemann, E. Werner, Fr. Schulz, H. Shemann and G. Pilhafer, Mr. and Mrs. Dommes; for Herbertshohe, Mr. A. Vahlkamp; for Matupe, Capt. Doellinger; for Sydney, Messrs. Broham, Miles and Barwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hill, Mrs. D. Lenz and Mrs. R. A. Ford; for Melbourne, Messrs. E. J. Simons, E. Prince, J. Maundel and Mrs. F. Poole.

Per *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, &c., Mr. R. W. Wallace, Rev. Mirsfratt, Capt. G. Elgood, Lt. Comdr. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Dr. W. Thompson, Mrs. A. Fey, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. A. Collis, Mr. E. M. Sparrow, Genl. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. H. W. Andrews, Surg. G. H. Freeman, Messrs. C. Bryan, A. H. Comburn, P. R. Wolf, Miss Ferster, Mr. J. C. Dare, Miss Watkinson, Mr. Charlie Hong, Mrs. Miyazaki, Mr. E. Wallman, Mr. and Mrs. Kapman, Mr. and Mrs. Comstock, 2 Misses Collins, Messrs. J. T. Hamilton, C. R. Havice and C. Frankel.

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